

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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## JAPANESE ALIENS

Their Right to Enter Hawaii  
Under Dispute.

### THE COURT HEARS ARGUMENT

First Day of Proceedings  
Under Habeas Corpus.

Morning Hours Spent in Motions  
and Objections—Petitioners' Coun-  
sel Argues in Afternoon.

If the fate of the whole Japanese colony in the Islands had hung in the balance, no greater interest would have been shown in the habeas corpus case now pending in the Supreme Court, and no more representative contingency of Japanese would have been present than was gathered in the Court room yesterday morning when the petition of Taku et al., free laborers, was called. The room was filled with spectators. Japanese predominated, of course, and, judging from the expression of their faces, one might easily suppose that every one of them understood perfectly well what was being said. They took the keenest interest in the various motions, counter-motions and objections in which the opposing attorneys indulged, preliminary to arguing on the question at issue. They may have had their doubts as to what it was all about, or they may have entertained some fears lest their countryman, Taku, would be translated before their sight.

Prominent members of the bar were there, also. The case had interest for them as well. It is not often that the question of the right of the Japanese to enter the country is raised in Court. There were laymen there, too, some of them men who are interested in the welfare of the Islands, and in one way the case before the Court has a bearing on Hawaii's future.

The case was on all day. The morning was occupied by the discussion of points preliminary to the main issue. In the afternoon the question itself was argued. The Court adjourned at 1 o'clock to this morning, when the argument will be continued. The full bench was present. Kinney & Ballou and A. M. Robertson appeared for the petitioners; W. R. Castle, J. A. Magoon and W. S. Edgings for the Collector General, and Mr. Cooper, Attorney General ad interim, as intervenor.

Taku, one of the Japanese laborers, represented himself and the other laborers, who by stipulation, were allowed to be absent. The Court opened at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Kinney read the petition, signed on his behalf and on behalf of the others, by Mr. Ballou, as their counsel. Mr. Cooper at once made the point that Mr. Ballou, who signed the petition, had not shown his authority to do so. He moved that authority be shown. Mr. Kinney objected, and moved that the motion be reduced to writing. This was ordered by the Court. Mr. Cooper argued that he had a right to move to quash or to dismiss the writ, citing authority for his argument. Mr. Kinney denied the right and argued that nothing but a return of the writ of habeas corpus should contain all the defense of the Government, whether in the nature of a demurrer or in the nature of an answer on the merits of the case.

Mr. Cooper then began to argue the case, claiming that he was not compeled to make a return until he had argued the preliminary motions. He said that a decision of these motions was necessary before the return to the writ was necessary. Mr. Kinney moved the consolidation of the three or four preliminary motions already made. After a consultation the Court ruled that all preliminary motions, as well as merits be heard at once. In order to expedite matters, as it would be very easy for counsel to amend and include them in the return.

Mr. Kinney again objected. He expressed doubt as to expediting matters, because the pleadings were not complete, and the issues of law and fact were not definite.

The Court said that it wished to hear the points of the intervenor for the Republic. Mr. Cooper read the motion in intervention. The petition showed that the petitioner was an alien, that the Deputy Collector had made his decision and no appeal had been made to the Collector General, whose decision is final, and that therefore the decision of the Deputy was final. He therefore moved that the case be awarded to the intervenor.

Mr. Castle argued, on the question of practice, that the Court has authority to make such rules as it sees fit as to the practice in this particular case. He held it was quite in the authority of the Court to allow pleading in the nature of a demurrer before the return of the body of the petitioner in Court. Mr. Kinney argued that dilatory pleas, delaying the proceedings, would defeat the effect of habeas corpus, and that all points on the merits and the law of the case should be argued on the return. Mr. Cooper maintained that Mr. Ballou must show his

authority to sign the petition on the behalf of the petitioners.

The Court convened at 1:30 o'clock. Chief Justice Judd announced that the Court had come to the conclusion, and that it would establish its own practice and consider that all points should be established by the writ. Dilatory proceedings might defeat the purposes of the writ. The Court said that if all matters were put before the Court in the return, the Court might decide on the question.

The return to the writ was read by Mr. Cooper. It stated that the petitioners were aliens, that they had been properly examined by the inspector; that the inspector had used his discretion and had rejected them. He also claimed that the Collector General could review the finding of the inspector, but the petitioners had not sought to review it. The Court held that all objections to the writ must be declared in the return. The traverse to the return recited the history of the arrival of the Japanese, and alleged that the authorities had not given the Japanese immigrants the opportunity to be fairly heard; that the proceedings were secretly held, and no counsel was permitted to aid the immigrants, and that the proceedings were in the nature of a scheme on the part of the Government to send them back without proper consideration of the case.

Mr. Kinney then argued the case at length. He charged that the Government had violated treaty rights with Japan, under which the Japanese were entitled to the same protection as the citizens of the most favored nations. He cited the treaties with Italy, Spain and Switzerland, under which the citizens of these countries are entitled to the full protection of the Courts, to the advice and assistance of counsel.

He claimed that the treaty with Japan was violated by the inspection of the immigrants, without clear knowledge on their part of the object of the proceedings; that they had been carefully kept, so that no counsel or friends could get access to them; that the application of his firm for permission to see them and consult with them had been denied.

Mr. Kinney also urged that a question of such importance as the exclusion of the immigrants should not be left to the decision of an inspector; that it should be passed upon by the Courts; that if the Courts were shut out it would only bring in diplomatic intervention. The Anglo-Saxon would not tolerate the treatment which the Japanese suffered at the hands of the Government.

He said that Hawaii could not fight other powers. Her security was in doing what was right. It was, he said, to stand on the record made by the Government. The petitioners were now in the dark as to what the Government had done with them. They could not appeal from the inspectors, because they had not been told what the decision was. The point that there could be no writ issued until there had been an appeal to the Collector General was absurd, because there was no decision from which they could appeal.

Mr. Kinney claimed that the Supreme Court must decide this question, and not Mr. McStocker. Even if the proceedings had been open, and the Japanese had counsel, the Court could review the decision of the Inspector, so far as to see that he had proper and sufficient evidence before him. That was the rule, in the Courts of the United States; the Executive must decide, but the Courts will see that he does it on sufficient evidence. He cannot act in an arbitrary manner. The Courts must protect all alike.

Mr. Kinney maintained that although the Congress of the United States could override treaties, the Legislature of Hawaii could not. It was a part of the Constitution that the Judiciary must protect treaties. The rule was not the same as it was in the United States. Mr. Kinney closed by saying that the matter must be considered, so that justice and fairness was apparent. If this was not done, Hawaii would suffer for it.

At 4 o'clock, with Mr. Ballou arguing, the Court adjourned to 10:30 today.

### FREE SILVER REPUBLICANS.

Plan to Attack Monetary Conference Bill.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The Post's Washington special says: The free silver Republican contingent held a caucus today, at which it was resolved to assail the international monetary conference bill when it comes up for final approval. Senators Teller, Dubois, Cannon, Pettigrew and associates agreed to attack the bill on the ground that it is an absolutely useless piece of legislation, conceived in folly and to be carried out in bad faith.

The position they take is that the commission, if appointed, will make no advancement to the advantage of silver, and it will not be intended by the body that it shall make progress in that direction.

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayorship of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of Jan. 17, 1896, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds—George W. Humphrey." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

William E. Cooke of Portsmouth, R. I., who recently celebrated his 100th birthday, says that he has chewed tobacco for 82 years.

## UNDER TWO FLAGS

Pall Mall Gazette Suggests "Two  
Pearl Harbors."

### HAWAII GOOD FOR BRITAIN

Foundling on Uncle Sam's  
Doorstep.

Naval Key of the Pacific—Within  
British Triangle—Regular  
Yankeeedom.

The Pall Mall Gazette of Feb. 16, says in an article entitled "The Naval Key of the Pacific": Every time a fresh President on his entry to office crosses the threshold of the White House he discovers a foundling living on the steps, which has now learned to cry "Papa" in such a winning way that he feels very much inclined to enfold it in the president arms and wrap it in the national flag. The foundling is the Hawaiian Republic.

When President Cleveland met it a few years back he despatched "Paradise Blount," as he was facetiously termed, to undo the too precipitate holding of the Stars and Stripes by Minister Stevens, after the overthrow of the ex-Queen's Government. Finally, he surmounted the difficulty of adopting the waif by declaring that the United States could not justly be "party to a treaty of annexation with a provisional Government in the establishment of which its own representative had unfortunately assisted." While, however, he thus declared unambiguously in favor of a policy of all events temporary abstention, the spirit of the Monroe doctrine evidently underlay the final growth, in which it was distinctly stated that "the United States would not regard with indifference the intervention of any other Power." His decision was not a popular one. Abstention, however just, is not the smallest of evils. There is not the smallest doubt that the annexation of the Hawaiian group by the United States is not merely highly favored by the powerful American settlement established there, but also by the more progressive party in the States, who would regard it as a set-off to some of the checks their expansive temperaments have received on the Atlantic.

The Government, which was purely de facto when Cleveland gave his decision, is now firmly established de jure. There would be no constitutional objection to negotiating with such a Government regarding annexation. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that according to rumor Mr. Olney is considering the question, though it is scarcely likely to come on for serious debate until McKinley comes into office. It would, indeed, be stealing some of his successor's legitimate thunder if Cleveland played to the gallery by reversing his former policy and openly favoring annexation.

Commercially there is no doubt that America, whether she administered it nationally as a naval station or territorially as a future State would lose nothing by the bargain. The balance of the Government assets over liabilities is estimated by the ex-Minister of Finance, Mr. Peter C. Jones, at over 4,000,000 dollars, and there is little doubt that after annexation the value of assets in land would rise considerably in value.

The assumption of an increased import tariff would at the same time enhance the income from custom house receipts. Even in the event of the islands being admitted as a territory, which would probably involve the retention of the present Government property by the local Government that would take its place; it has been estimated that the income from customs duties alone, for twenty years (the terms of the Government bonds) would pay the entire interest on the public debt, together with the debt itself, and leave a balance in the Treasury of over 700,000 dollars.

That Honolulu is virtually an American town is evident to the visitor the moment he lands. He strikes Yankeeedom here as truly as at San Francisco. The people, the hotels, the churches, the shops, the accents, even the white pollings round the houses, are predominantly American. How is it that our island empire has left out this large and fertile group of islands, totalling up to half the size of Ireland? Is it going to be one of our "lost possessions?"

In 1843 we were generous enough to enter into a gratuitous agreement with France to guarantee the independence of this group. The United States was then invited to be a party to this agreement, but significantly declined. And yet, some little time after this, the Times, commenting on the proposed cession of Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, to the United States, declared that "the maritime power that holds Pearl river and moors its fleets there possesses the key to the Northern Pacific."

In these days, when our existence as an Empire is dependent on our naval supremacy, and our ability to possess naval depots and coaling stations, it is certainly important to notice that

the Hawaiian Islands almost exactly bisect one of our longest and weakest naval nerves, between Vancouver and Fiji; in fact, it lies directly between Canada and Australia.

Admiral Colomb, in his "Development of Naval Power," says regarding the Pacific: "The nerve system here is the most defective of any." There is nowhere in the world so large a space of ocean unattended by British possessions as the great triangle formed by the Falklands, Fiji, and Vancouver.

\* \* \* France and America already possess the Pacific Islands most eligible for affording support to ships operating within the triangle. On the other hand, the whole of the American Pacific States south of Mexico are so situated that their interest would lie in an alliance with that Power which had the chief command of the sea. It appears to me that on such alliances the safety of the Eastern Pacific route must depend. If these alliances were not contracted by us, inimical European Powers would at least meet us in the Pacific on equal terms, a thing which it is of vital importance for us to prevent." The moral is plain. Moreover, any argument based on the vicinage of Hawaii to the United States (it is 2,100 miles from San Francisco) applies just as strongly to its position as regards British Columbia, from which it is only 2,400 miles distant. A legal luminary of Honolulu points out that "the Hawaiian Islands are on the same line of longitude as that which runs through the western part of Alaska, and are, therefore, actually within the longitudinal boundaries of the United States."

It is refreshing to find a western man recognizing any boundaries at all, but on the longitude-latitude system we might put in a far stronger claim for Hawaii for the British Empire on the ground that it is on the same latitude as Bombay, and on the same longitude (produced through the Pole) as Natal. By this logic, therefore, it lies already within our dominions. Seriously, however, if the Americans object to any foreign Power holding Hawaii as a naval station, we as a recognized maritime and colonial Power have far more reason to object to any foreign Power establishing itself similarly in what President Cleveland terms "the half-way house, the central point, the radiating focus of the great Pacific ocean."

Captain Mahan, the great American naval expert, thoroughly recognizes the value of Hawaii when he says, "These islands are the key to the entire Pacific, and for a foreign nation to hold them would mean that our Pacific coast ports and our Pacific ocean commerce would be at the mercy of that nation." At the present moment, when the war-hatchet is buried deep, and the calumet of peace is being smoked over Venezuela, it is to be hoped that the sinister Monroe doctrine may be excluded. To apply it to Hawaii would be ridiculous. The monarchical government, inaugurated by the wise King Kamehameha I., was certainly no menace to the States, and in the opinion of many a distinct improvement on the present mongrel republic. Would not the world laugh if we started a British Monroe doctrine, and objected to the formation of republics within two thousands miles of our monarchical coasts? We have as much right to do so as our progressive cousins.

Let us chaff each other over our little hypocrisies, but let us never be anything but friends. The group is big enough for both of us. Can we not discover two Pearl Harbors, and by constructing joint naval depots hold the Pacific trade routes open against the encroachments of any foreign Power in the joint commercial interests we both possess in the vast mainland of North America, and in the still higher interests of the peace and progress of mankind?

### MEXICAN CABLE PLAN.

Proposal to Connect California With Mexican Coast.

SAN DIEGO, March 1.—Colonel Rafael Garcia Martinez, Governor of the Southern district of Lower California, with headquarters at La Paz, has proposed to the Government to lay a submarine cable from the coast of Sonora to the Island of Tiburon, and thence to San Lorenzo and San Esteban on the peninsula, connecting with the new telegraph lines running to Santa Rosalia, Mulege, La Paz and Cape San Lucas.

The project is looked upon favorably, and newspapers at the capital intimate that the cable will be laid not only for commercial purposes but in order to bring the isolated Lower California peninsula in connection with the central Government.

Zebastian Camacho, Mayor of the City of Mexico, has secured a concession from the Mexican Government to run steamer Guaymas and La Paz on the north to San Benito in the State of Chiapas on the South, taking in the entire western coast. A mail subsidy is to be paid to the steamers. Mr. Camacho secured the concession as the representative of the Occidental Railroad Company. He has a small line of steamers already running as far south as Manzanillo.

### Yale Students Quit.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—William Jennings Bryan lectured in the Hyperion Theater on "Bimetallism" tonight. Yale men stayed away, with the exception of Senator Teller's son and a handful of silverite colleagues. While Mr. Bryan was delivering his discourse a deputy sheriff leveled an attachment on the total receipts, which amounted to about \$500, to cover one of Mr. Bryan's alleged broken lecture contracts.

There are said to be 450,000 bound volumes in the library of Harvard University, and as many more unbound. There are also several thousand manuscripts.

## HE IS PRESIDENT

McKinley Takes Oath Before  
Vast Assemblage.

### IMPOSING SCENE AT CAPITOL.

Thousands of Men Parade  
Washington's Streets.

Inaugural Ball a Success—Olney  
and Cleveland Fall Out Over  
Cuban Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—William McKinley of Ohio, at twenty-seven minutes past 1 o'clock today, succeeded Grover Cleveland as President of the United States, when he was sworn to preserve, protect and defend the constitution. Before an assemblage of fellow-citizens as representative of American manhood and womanhood as greeted and previous chief magistrate, and as great in numbers as the accommodations would permit, the fourth son of the State of Ohio to occupy the high office became the head of a nation of 70,000,000 people.

The day break bright, clear and crisp. The memory of the last two inauguration days was sufficient to cause worry to anybody, but this memory soon faded away. The sun soon came out bright and warm and dispelled the slight chill of the atmosphere.

At the Ebbitt House, President-elect McKinley was preparing for the day. At 10 o'clock Senator Sherman and Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, the committee from the Senate of the United States appointed to escort the President-elect to the White House, were ushered into Major McKinley's apartments. The party drove at once to the White House where they were joined by President Cleveland.

The approach of the Presidential party to the Capitol building was made through a vast concourse of people and the appearance of the retiring and the incoming Chief Executive was announced by vociferous cheers. Mr. McKinley proceeded to the Vice-President's room accompanied by Senator Sherman.

It was eighteen minutes after noon when President-elect McKinley, with Senator Sherman, walked to the President's room and joined the retiring President. Headed by the assistant sergeant-at-arms, Senators Sherman and Mitchell preceded and escorted Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley to the main entrance to the Senate. Following them came the members of the Cabinet, with the exceptions of Secretary Olney.

The Senate chamber was already crowded nearly to suffocation. In the diplomatic galleries were the families and friends of members of the Government, the families of the foreign ambassadors and distinguished guests. Mrs. McKinley occupied a seat in the first row of the gallery on the left of the Vice-President's chair. She was assisted down the aisle of the gallery to her seat by Mr. McKinley's private secretary, Addison Porter, and O. J. Bell, chairman of the inaugural committee. A step or two behind Mrs. McKinley was McKinley's mother, Nancy Allison McKinley, a bright faced old lady in the eighties. Ex-Queen Lil was the copper-colored center of attraction. Little Julius Palmer of Boston sat on one side of her and a chocolate-colored individual sat on the other, there being ample room for more. They were seated three rows back of Mrs. Yang Yn, the wife of the Chinese Minister. Hundred who could not get seats crowded against the walls and blocked the doorways.

Speaker Reed and the members of the House of Representatives were seated in the right hand section of the hall. The vast assemblage arose as the Presidential party entered. The arrangement was as follows:

President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley in the two chairs in front of the Vice-President, facing the left.

To the right, the four Embassadors from Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy—Sir Julian Pauncefote, M. Patenotre, Baron von Thielman and Baron Fava.

The semi-circular row of chairs facing the Vice-President was occupied, the left-hand section by the members of the President Cleveland Cabinet and his private secretary; General Miles and Rear-Admiral Brown, in full uniform; the right-hand section by the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; the Marshal of the District, Mr. Wilson, and General Porter, marshal of the parade, with his aids.

On the right side of the hall beyond the Supreme Court Judges were the Ministers from foreign countries with the secretaries and attaches all in full uniform of their diplomatic or military countries, and most of them wearing crosses, medals and other decorations.

At 1:10 o'clock the Presidential party proceeded to the inaugural stand. The first feature of the ceremonies was the administration of the oath of office.



This was given by Chief Justice Fuller and repeated by Mr. McKinley. On one of the lids of the Bible used was a silver plate on which was inscribed: "William McKinley, President of the United States, inaugurated March 4, 1897." Upon the administering of the oath, President McKinley delivered his inaugural address.

The parade which escorted President McKinley from the Capitol to the White House was a magnificent pageant. The city never saw a finer set of all the previous inaugurations. Fully 20,000 men were in line representing all departments of the nation, civil and military. President McKinley reviewed the procession from a stand erected on the avenue in front of the White House. The stand seated comfortably 1,200 persons, among whom were Embassadors and Ministers of foreign governments, members of the incoming Cabinet, Senators and Representatives in Congress, officers of the Army and Navy, Governors of a number of States and other distinguished citizens from all sections of the country. The streets and stands which had been erected along the route of march were crowded with tens of thousands of people.

The ball in the evening in the Pension Building was the crowning glory of the inauguration. The decorations were magnificent and the thousands of men and beautifully dressed women who were present will never forget the brilliant spectacle. The Presidential party arrived at the ball at 9:45 o'clock. The President and his wife were escorted by General Nelson A. Miles and General J. M. Wilson of the Army. After them came Vice-President Hobart, with Mrs. Hobart, John Addison Porter, the President's secretary; the President's brother, Abner McKinley, and several members of the McKinley and Hobart families. They took their departure shortly after 11 o'clock and the ball was then formally opened.

The gown worn by Mrs. McKinley was very handsome. The material is what is known as cloth of silver, and those of the ladies with her were modes of the modiste's art.

Mrs. Hatch, wife of the Hawaiian Minister wore cream and pink brocade, with point lace and diamonds. The Hawaiian Minister and wife were accompanied to the ball by their guest, W. O. Smith, Attorney-General of the Hawaiian Islands.

#### CLEVELAND AND OLNEY

Disagreement Between President and Secretary of State.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Sun's Washington special says: It is learned tonight from what is deemed trustworthy authority that President Cleveland and his Secretary of State disagreed on the advisability of sending the Ruiz correspondence to the Senate, and as a result Secretary Olney told Cleveland that he could take the remains of his administration and go duck shooting with it.

Yesterday morning Secretary Olney sent to the President the correspondence in the Ruiz and Scovel cases, and incidentally took occasion to severely criticize Consul-General Lee for his attitude in asking for war ships. Cleveland reviewed the correspondence and sent it back to Mr. Olney, saying he would not permit it to go to the Senate in the shape he had it fixed up. Word was sent to the Senate that "it would be incompatible to the public service to furnish the desired correspondence."

Olney had published all the telegrams sent by the State Department to General Lee, but failed to publish what General Lee sent to the department. This made Cleveland very indignant. Olney came over to the White House immediately and told the President that he disapproved of his policy in the Lee case, and told him further that he would resign right then and there, and so he did. His resignation was tendered yesterday. Olney left the White House in an angry state of mind and has not gone near it since.

Today when the Cabinet officials called to pay their respects and wish the President a happy future, as has been the custom for years, Secretary Olney was not present. All the other members of the Cabinet came to the White House early in the day, but Olney was conspicuous by his absence. The other Cabinet officials made inquiry as to the whereabouts of Secretary Olney, but they were given to understand he would be along pretty soon. The Secretary also refused to go to the Capitol with the President.

#### FOREIGN COMMENT.

McKinley's Inaugural Well Received Abroad.

LONDON, March 4.—The financial clauses of President McKinley's message to Congress have been received in business circles here with every expression of satisfaction. The representatives of the Rothschild's banking-house say they were much pleased with the position taken by the President, adding: "It is excellent, most excellent."

The Governor of the Bank of England, Albert Samsom, said the financial clauses of the message were thoroughly sound and of clear, honest, conservative tone. He would not express an opinion of the international bimetallic clauses.

Howard Brown of Brown, Shipley & Co. remarked: "It is quite in line with what I expected. If President McKinley's monetary laws there is no doubt that good will result. The country must be thoroughly sick of the situation."

#### APPOINTMENTS BY MCKINLEY

Some Men Who Will Hold Office Under New President.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The World's Washington special says: Among the earliest appointments the most important already decided upon by President McKinley are the following: John Hay of Ohio, Ambassador to England; General Horace Porter of New York, Ambassador to France; General William Draper of Massachusetts, Ambassador to Germany; William R. Merriam of Minnesota, Minister to Austria; Chas. G. Dawes of Illinois, Controller of the Currency (when Mr. Ekeles' term expires); William M. Osborne of Massachusetts, Consul-General at London; John K. Gowdy of Indiana, Consul-General at Paris; Bellamy Storer of Arkansas, possibly Minister to Mexico.

William M. Hahn of Ohio, Marshal of the District of Columbia; Colonel Russell of McKinley's Ohio Regiment, Commissioner of Pensions; Perry S. Heath of Indiana, an important assistant secretaryship.

#### CANAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Letters Sent to Senate By State Department.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Cleveland today sent to the Senate the correspondence on file at the State Department relative to the Nicaragua canal. Probably the most important part of the correspondence is a communication from Minister Baker to Secretary Olney, dated February 3, 1896, in which he details an interview with President Zelaya of Nicaragua, in which the latter stated that he had taken the lawyers, who agreed that the Maritime Canal Company had forfeited its concession by its failure to do any work for many years. M. Zelaya then expressed to Minister Baker the hope that the United States Government would take up the enterprise. He said it could be very easily arranged to have the contract transferred to the Government of this country, as he had reached the conclusion that only a great government could put the work through.

"I asked the President," said Baker, "if his government had at any time an offer from any foreign country."

from appeal of the Canadian Pacific Railway for authority to apply \$7.50 differential first-class and \$7 second-class via St. Paul and over the Soo route to Pacific Coast points. The appeal was taken preparatory to taking individual action. It is probable this policy of the Canadian Pacific may result in the disruption of the association and in inauguration of a transcontinental rate war, as other overland roads will undoubtedly apply for relief as soon as the Canadian Pacific rates go into effect at the expiration of the required 10 days' notice.

#### SANGUILLY'S PARDON SIGNED.

War Talk May Have Hastened the Announcement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senor de Lome, the Spanish Minister residing here, states tonight that he has received an official cablegram from Madrid that the Queen Regent has signed the pardon of Julio Sanguiily. The further statement is made that the action was taken by the Spanish Cabinet last week and will be published officially in the Madrid newspapers tomorrow.

The telegram conveying this information to Senor de Lome is signed by Tetuan, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

#### DEGREES FOR WOMEN.

They Will Probably be Given by Cambridge University.

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., March 2.—The syndicate appointed by Cambridge University to consider the question of granting degrees to women has presented its re-

weather tomorrow and congratulated McKinley on the prospect. The official forecast of the Weather Bureau is that the weather on inauguration day will be pleasant, with a moderate temperature, leaving nothing to be desired in that all-important matter.

Washington people and all visitors are gratified to learn that President Cleveland will be able to ride up to the Capitol with McKinley tomorrow.

Russell B. Harrison, son of the ex-President, is to be a special aid on the staff of Gen. Horace Porter.

The official ceremonies tomorrow will begin with the departure of President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley and Vice President-elect Hobart and the Senate Committee of Arrangements and their escort of 5,000 troops from the White House to the Capitol, where the oath of office will be administered to the new Chief Executive.

Major McKinley will drive over from the Ebbitt House to the Executive Mansion at 10:30 o'clock, and will meet the President in his private office. The Presidential party will leave the White House at 11 o'clock and reach the Capitol shortly before noon.

The oath of office will be administered to President McKinley by Chief Justice Fuller. President McKinley will then make his inaugural address. On concluding he will return to the President's room in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and from there he will be escorted to the White House by the inaugural parade, which will begin to move from the Capitol, it is understood, at 2 o'clock.

#### Cleveland Takes Vacation.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Ex-President Cleveland, accompanied by Captain Lambertson, Dr. Wood of Boston and Captain Robert Evans, left on the lighthouse tender Maude at 3:25 o'clock. At Portsmouth the party will transfer to the Violet and proceed to the North Carolina sounds.

#### King Oscar Will Serve.

LONDON, March 1.—Officials of the Foreign Office here state the report that King Oscar has asked to be relieved of duty in the settlement of the disputed boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela is wholly unfounded.

#### Extradition Treaty.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The correspondent of the Herald in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, telegraphs that the treaty of extradition between the United States and Brazil will be signed this week.

#### Will Go To Italy.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Ambassador and Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard will go to Italy immediately after Mr. Bayard receives the degree from Cambridge on March 11th.

#### Great Britain and Belgium.

LONDON, March 2.—The Globe understands upon high authority that great tension exists between Great

the higher class schools English is an optional subject; in the commercial schools more time is devoted to French than English.

Iron is the only metal which appears in more than one color. It is found of every shade, from almost white as silver to black as charcoal.

The most powerful modern fleet that has ever been seen on the waters of the Baltic will assemble there this spring under the flag of Russia.

An enterprising young physician of Warsaw, Ill., has built a private telephone line connecting his office with the houses of all his country patients.

Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, has just appointed a Commission to raise funds with which to erect a monument to General Phil H. Sheridan at Somerset, Ohio.

Coal constitutes one of the leading mineral resources of New South Wales, the coal fields of which are roughly estimated to contain 78,198,000,000 tons of coal.

In 25 years the Baptists of Boston have increased in number 110 per cent., the Methodists 107 per cent., the Episcopalians 122 per cent. and the Presbyterians 278 per cent.

Boston seems to have forgotten for the moment the Bacchante, and is now trying to find a suitable name for the female chimpanzee, which is the latest addition at the Boston Zoo.

In Europe the number of inhabitants to the square mile is 95; in Asia it is 48; in Africa it is 15; in America it is 81 in Oceania and the polar regions it is 3; in Australia only 1.

A citizen of Moscow, Mr. Politzen, has petitioned the municipal council to limit the charges of undertakers. He says that a decent funeral costs \$80, while the actual cost is only \$16.

Mr. Fred F. Hassam, the Boston antiquarian, has in his possession a bottle of the tea which on the night of December 16, 1773, was emptied from the British vessel by the Boston Tea Party.

A useful charity, called the London Spectacle Mission, provides spectacles for needlewomen and other deserving persons dependent upon their eyesight for a living. Last year 728 applicants were provided with spectacles.

People in Australia are great tea drinkers. In New South Wales the average annual consumption is over eight pounds per head. Sugar is also largely consumed, the annual quantity per head being over nine pounds.

Queen Victoria's book will be published in America by the Century Company. There will be 100 copies on Japanese paper at \$50 and 600 on fine paper at \$15. Both editions are strictly limited, and no more will be printed.

London has now got a penny-in-the-slot refreshment bar. It is a temperance house. The customer holds his glass under a tap labeled with the name of his particular vanity, and then drops his penny in the slot with liquid results.

By the law coming into force this year in Sweden, a dwelling house must not have more than five stories. An attic containing a stove is reckoned a story. The height of the building must not exceed the width of the street by more than five feet.

The Cambridge University prize for the best English essay has been awarded to a student named Reddaway. The subject of the essay is "The Monroe Doctrine," and the Cambridge examiners have declared that Mr. Reddaway's production is worthy of being published.

The United States sent 103,000,000 pounds of ham in Great Britain last year. Something over 300,000,000 pounds of American bacon took the same reference, and as for United States lard, Great Britain received 40 per cent. of the total exports, which amounted 200,000,000.

The people of Norwich and Montville, Conn., are anxious to have their State purchase a big detached boulder, locally known as Cheegan Rock, in Millville. It is said to be one of the largest in the country, and of great interest to geologists, it being about 80 feet long, 78 feet high and weighing, it is estimated, 1,000 tons.

The Italian Government, having realized the impracticability of raising from the bottom of Lake Nemi, near Rome, the two huge ships which the Roman Caesar Tiberius was wont to use as floating palaces and which have been lying submerged for nearly 2000 years, is now considering a scheme recommended by its archaeological and engineering experts for the draining of the lake in question until its waters shall have been lowered sufficiently to bring the ships to the surface. It is estimated that the cost of such an operation as this would not exceed \$50,000.

#### LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

**Chicago, U. S. A.**

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," 214 pound book, 300 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 49,000 descriptions—irresistible in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.  
111 to 119 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

**W. W. DIMOND.**

Spring exhibitions of art are held the world over—why not silver, glassware or crockery? The advantage in most presents is in the fact that they answer for any season in the year. A Christmas present of cut glass would do as well for a birthday in July. Our goods are seasonal.

Dorflinger's cut glass, the best in the world, because the cuttings are perfect and the designs unique. Best for the purchaser because the price is low. Best for the home because it is useful and decorative.

Our silverware is the same sort you buy of exclusive dealers in silverware. The weight is the same, the designs are the most modern and elegant, and the price is the same as you pay to the dealer in San Francisco. Ours is made by the Whitening Manufacturing Company, and has no superior. The pieces include everything to be found in a silver-smith's.

In crockery this is the help-fullest of stores. Make the most of it. Its every day selling is a series of agreeable surprises to China lovers. Genuine French China, Royal Worcester, Crown Derby and Coal Port go to you for what they are worth—nothing better for wedding presents.

Our stock of lamps is the largest and the assortment the best in Honolulu—some for oil and others for electricity.

*W. W. Dimond.*  
Von Holt Block.

## DID IT EVER Strike You?

That a long continued residence in this country is decidedly enervating on one's health?

Your system needs toning up occasionally.

There is nothing on the market today that does the toning and building up of the weak organs of the body so successfully and to the satisfaction of the consumer as MALT-NUTRINE.

Lack of space forbids us from presenting you with testimonials that have come to us, voluntarily, extolling the virtues of this wonderful preparation by local consumers.

It is a safe wager at 10 to 1 that the people you meet on the street who look fresh have a sprightly walk and a sparkle in their eye are taking MALT-NUTRINE.

Abandon the use of beer, ale, porter, stout and similar beverages for a short time and give MALT-NUTRINE a trial! It will repay you a hundred times for your efforts.

Physicians prescribe it, and feel safe in recommending it for weak and delicate persons.

It can be given to children without fear of its results.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

**Hollister Drug Co.**



**KING GEORGE OF GREECE.**

King George of Greece, whom the Turk-souged Cretans want for their king, is the second son of the King of Denmark and a brother of the czarina and of the Princess of Wales. He is 32 years old and has ruled Greece since June 6, 1863.

try to take hold of this enterprise on condition that the existing contract should be gotten rid of. He frankly said it had not."

Baker adds that he makes this statement at President Zelaya's request, in order that his position may be understood at Washington. The correspondence includes several letters from Blaine when he was Secretary of State.

#### RELATIONS ARE SEVERED.

Russia and Greece Friends No Longer.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says: All relations between the courts of St. Petersburg and Athens have been broken off. The Athens papers state that King George will shortly start to Thessaly to maneuver 25,000 men on the Parnassus plains.

The troops who were garrisoned at Janina have been dispatched to the frontier. It is alleged that they pillaged Christian villages while en route.

#### SHERMAN'S RESIGNATION.

Has Been Tendered Governor Bushnell of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Sherman of Ohio has tendered his resignation to Governor Bushnell to take effect on March 5th. The official appointment by the Governor of Mark Hanna to succeed Sherman in the Senate is on the way here, and will be delivered to Hanna tomorrow to take effect on March 5th.

#### THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

Definite Location of the Harbor at San Pedro.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The board appointed by the President some months ago to examine and decide upon the location of a deep water harbor for commerce at San Pedro or Santa Monica today made its report to the Secretary of War. It definitely locates the harbor at San Pedro at an estimated cost of \$2,061,757. Richard P. Morgan of the commission did not sign the report, but by the wording of the law under which the board acts, the finding of the majority of its members is final.

#### HIS RELEASE DEMANDED.

Another American Citizen Held in Havana Jail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A special cable to the Herald from Havana says: General Lee has demanded the release of Charles Scott, an American-born citizen, who arrived in the town of Regia, near Havana, on February 9th, and has been held since then in the city jail.

#### MUCH DISTRESS IN SPAIN.

Heavy Immigration Likely From Famine Districts.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Madrid says that the distress which exists in nearly all the provinces of Spain is becoming more and more acute. In Aragon the peasants have become so violent in consequence of the famine that the military is obliged to leave the taxgatherers. There is likely to be a wholesale emigration to Brazil from the famine districts.

#### Transcontinental Rates

CHICAGO, Ill., March 2.—Chairman Caldwell of the Transcontinental Passenger Association has denied the



**PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.**

Prince George, commander of Greece's torpedo flotilla in Cretan waters, is a handsome and charming youth. He is over 6 feet tall, sturdily built and 27 years of age. He saved the life of his cousin, the czar, in Japan a few years ago.

port. While it is not prepared to recommend that women be admitted to membership in the university, the syndicate recommends that the title of B. A. be conferred by diploma upon women who have already passed or may hereafter pass the final tripos. The syndicate further recommends that the women may proceed in due course to the M. A. degree and that the university be empowered to grant degrees in arts, law, letters, sciences and music to women who have not fulfilled the usual conditions, but who have been recommended for such titles honoris causa by the council of the senate.

#### WASHINGTON WEATHER

Predictions of Weather Bureau For March Fourth.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The weather was cold and rainy this morning, but in the afternoon the sun began shining, and since then the streets have been crowded with people. The Ebbitt House is, of course, the natural center of attraction, but the presence of serenading bands has made it more so, and there has been a great crowd around it all the while. The Capitol itself was jammed to suffocation all day. The galleries of the two houses of Congress had not an empty seat in either of them, and there were thousands who did not get in.

The President-elect retired late last night, but when he appeared at the breakfast table at 8 o'clock he looked the picture of health and strength.

At 11 o'clock Mr. McKinley went to pay an official visit to President Cleveland. The meeting between the incoming and the outgoing Presidents lasted only a few minutes. The subject was naturally the weather. The President had seen the special weather report in which Chief Moore staked his reputation on a prediction of fair

Britain and Belgium on the subject of the demands of Great Britain for indemnity as a result of the imprisonment of Benjamin Tillett, the English labor leader, arrested at Antwerp last year while promoting a strike.

#### MacVeagh Coming Home.

ROME, March 1.—Wayne MacVeagh, United States Ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. MacVeagh left this city today on their way home.

#### PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

Colorado has a woman miner. Maine has a State photographer. England has 687,000 coal miners. The office girl is displacing the boy. Germany makes 2000 pianos a week. Missouri's cattle are worth \$28,000,000.

Last year 14,094,918 head of cattle were delivered at the Chicago stock yards.

The citizens of Bangor, Me., are talking of erecting a monument in that city as a memorial of Hannibal Hamlin.

Iowa's State fair this year will be open on Sunday. The machinery will be idle and religious services will be held.

Queen Victoria's crown, made in 1838, contains 2783 diamonds, 277 pearls, 27 emeralds, 17 sapphires and 5 rubies.

In German schools French is taught to a greater extent than English. In



## IT'S ALASKA AGAIN

More Boundary Disputes May  
Arise With Canada.

## TREATY FAVORS UNITED STATES

Members of Congress for  
Free Silver.

New Guns Arrive for Mare Island  
Navy Yard—Harrison's Son  
May be Mayor.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 1.—The text of the Alaskan boundary treaty has been known only 48 hours, and already there are rumblings of discontent. The treaty, as explained by officers of the Dominion land survey, makes an important concession of territory to the United States. The 141st meridian of west longitude is, by treaty, the line of demarcation between British and Alaskan territory in the far Northwest of this continent.

According to the surveys made jointly by the United States and Canadian surveyors, under the charge of General Duffield, chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States, and W. F. King, the Dominion's astronomer, the summit of Mount St. Elias is 2.41 miles east of the 141st meridian, in Canadian territory. In place of defining the boundary along the 141st meridian the treaty provides that the line shall be run due north from the summit of Mount St. Elias for 20 miles, until it there strikes the 141st meridian. It is contended here that in this territory there may be untold wealth.

In the past when boundary questions have arisen between the United States and Canada the Dominion has generally come out second best, as, for instance, in regard to the boundary in Maine and in the northwest angle of the Neck of the Woods. The only reason put forward for conceding this strip of territory is that the summit of Mount St. Elias, as an initial point from which to run the boundary, would be more readily recognizable than a row of mounds, pillars or monuments. Parliament meets in three weeks, and the grievance will be fully ventilated.

## WORKING FOR FREE SILVER.

Address Signed by Silverites in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Silver Republicans in the Senate and House yesterday signed an address to the people, which was made public today, calling a meeting of the provisional National Committee of the Silver Republican party at Chicago on June 8, 1897, for the purpose of calling a national convention of all Silver Republicans and those who will co-operate with them in political action until the great monetary issue is settled and settled right.

Each State and Territory is asked to designate a member of the provisional National Committee to represent it in all matters preliminary to calling the national convention.

Charles A. Towne of Minnesota is named chairman of the committee until a further organization is effected.

The address declares that the Republican party had abandoned the principles on which it was founded and the Silver Republicans cannot follow "that party into the shameful abandonment of American interests and the tyranny of an alien monetary system."

It is announced that the address is issued in response to numerous inquiries requesting information regarding the party policy. It is signed by Senators Teller, Dubois, Cannon, Pettigrew, Mantle and Jones, and Representatives Towne, Hartman, Shafroth and Allen of Utah.

GUNS FOR MARE ISLAND YARD.  
Arrival of First of New Navy Rifle.

VALLEJO, March 3.—The first consignment of the new Lee Navy rifles to reach this Coast has just been received by the ordnance department of the navy yard. They are intended for the marine guard of the gunboat Petrel. This rifle, recently adopted, is the choice of a naval board, after exhaustive tests of many different models, but there are many things about it which naval officers generally do not approve.

The caliber is very small, being only .23 of an inch, while the steel-cased bullet is 1.25 inches long, and the velocity of the bullet is over 2000 per second. The gun uses smokeless powder, and has a detachable magazine carrying five cartridges. At point blank range the gun is so powerful that the bullet would penetrate an ordinary brick wall easily, and even the side plating of an unarmored ship.

## HARBOR OF REFUGE.

Commission Appointed by President Selects San Pedro.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The board appointed by the President some months ago to examine and decide upon the location of a deep water harbor for commerce at either San Pedro or Santa Monica today made its report to the Secretary of War. It definitely locates the harbor at San Pedro at an estimated cost of \$2,901,787. Richard P. Morgan of the Commission did not sign the report, but by the wording of the law under which the board acts the finding of the majority of its members is final.

The report says that both harbors are equally good, yet provisions had already been made for the expenditure of a large sum of money at San Pedro and that was the final selection. If the choice did fall to Port

Los Angeles, the present statute would then authorize the improvement at San Pedro to the amount of \$392,000, and the same statute unqualifiedly directs the Secretary of War, at his discretion, to cause surveys and estimates to be made for future improvements at the same location.

The improvement contemplated is a stone breakwater beginning about 2,100 feet from the shore and extending a straight line 300 feet, thence on a three-degrees curve about 1,800 feet; thence in a straight line 3,700 feet to the end, making a total length of breakwater of 5,800 feet.

## PLANS FOR PEACE.

Hopes for Election Without Recourse to Arms.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A special to the Herald from Valparaiso, Chili, says:

The Governor of this Province has invited the leaders of all political parties to meet at the palace. The object of the meeting is to devise means of insuring public peace during the elections without recourse to arms. The party leaders were asked to refrain from exciting discussion.

The Argentine boundary commissioner, Senor Morono, will start at once upon a tour of inspection of the different surveying parties engaged in defining the line of demarcation. It is reported that Senor Morono has sent instructions to the engineer stationed at Atacama to establish a landmark without reference to disputes as to position which have in the past arisen.

## SPAIN DENIES REPORT.

Explains Noncompliance With Demand of United States.

LONDON, March 1.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says that, in order to make the Sanguilly concession less galling to the Spaniards, the Gazette, which announces his pardon, announces at the same time the settlement of some old standing claims.

The Government denies that the United States has made a further peremptory demand for inquiry into the death of Dr. Ruiz. Other demands by the United States and other Governments have not been complied with, because sufficient grounds existed for sending the prisoners to trial.

In the future foreign residents accused of assisting the home rule movement would be summarily expelled.

## DR. PARKHURST ILL.

Well Known New Yorker Has Nervous Collapse.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Nervous collapse caused by overwork is the physician's diagnosis of the case of Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who has been seriously ill over a week in his home. There is a slight change for the better in the doctor's condition, but his mental and physical conditions are acutely affected, and it will probably be a long time before he can return to his pulpit.

"The doctor is very weak," said Mrs. Parkhurst, "and is regaining his strength very slowly. Dr. Beebe has encouraged me in the belief that Dr. Parkhurst will ultimately recover and will not suffer any permanent injury to his health."

DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Texas Judge Passes Judgment on Anti-Trust Law.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 23.—In the United States District Court yesterday Judge Charles Swaine declared the Texas anti-trust law unconstitutional. It was under this law that Rockefeller Flagler and other Standard Oil magnates were indicted at Waco. The indictments led to a demand on Governor Flower for the arrest of the millionaires. The agent of the Standard Oil Company was arrested and convicted. He appealed to the court here for a writ of habeas corpus.

The State will take the case to the Supreme Court. The Judge declared the law restricted the liberty of citizens.

## STANFORD NOT EXEMPT.

University Must Pay Taxes on Its Property.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 3.—The bill to exempt Stanford University from taxation met with signal defeat in the Senate today. Stratton spoke for the bill as a measure of justice to a great educational institution. He contended that the measure was constitutional. Withington, Boyce and Voorheis championed the bill, declaring that the purpose was a good one which should receive the support of the entire Senate. Smith, Simpson, Dickinson and Shippee spoke against the bill.

## Decorations from Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The House today passed a bill authorizing the acceptance of decorations from the Hawaiian Government by certain naval officers. These were conferred by King Kalakaua upon Rear Admiral George Brown, Capt. George C. Remy and Lieut. George S. Dyer for services rendered on the occasion of the King's visit to California, and by Queen Liliuokalani on Ensign George P. Blow, Frank Lavere, medical inspector, and W. Woods, in recognition of services rendered the late King.

## Weyler Orders a Cruiser.

HAVANA, March 2.—Captain-General Weyler, who is at Placetas, Province of Santa Clara, has telegraphed to Admiral Navarro, in command of the naval forces, asking him to send the Spanish cruiser Legaspi to Calabrien, the port of Remedios, on the northern coast of Santa Clara. From Placetas a railroad runs to Calabarian, and it is believed the Captain-General intends to return to Havana.

## Turkey's Fleet Strong.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Constantinople says that the special committee appointed by the Porte to inquire into the condition of the Turkish fleet has

reported to the Sultan that twenty-two vessels are ready for service. The military committee has reported to the Sultan that 72,000 troops has been already mobilized or dispatched to the frontier. Orders will be given to-night to raise the number to 120,000.

## Signed by President.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The international monetary conference bill is now a law, President Cleveland signing it this afternoon.

The President has signed the bill to allow the bottling of spirits in bond, in which distillers are greatly interested.

## Protest Against Heitfeld.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A protest against seating William Heitfeld of Idaho, signed by 19 members of the Legislature of that State, was laid before the Senate today by the Vice President. The principal ground for contest is the illegal unseating of two members of the Legislature.

British Just's Chosen Arbitrator.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Embassador Bayard cabled Secretary Olney today announcing the election of the British Chief Justice, Hannen, at Shanghai, as the arbitrator in the Cheek case—the cause of controversy between the United States and Siam.

## Treaty With Peru.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Herald's correspondent in Lima, Peru, telegraphs that the Peruvian Government will probably send a special Minister to the United States to arrange for a treaty of commerce.

## Harrison for Mayor of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The City Convention of the People's Party, held yesterday, nominated C. H. Harrison, Jr., son of the late Mayor Harrison, for Mayor. Fusion with the Democrats is expected.

## Cholera in India.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.—Cholera has broken out among the people employed at relief work among the natives in the State of Rewah. In two days 160 deaths occurred.

## Weyler Back in Havana.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 4.—Captain General Weyler returned to Havana today. He denied that he has resigned, and added that he has not even contemplated it.

## Warships for Spain.

MADRID, Spain, March 4.—At a Cabinet meeting last night an extraordinary credit was agreed to for the purpose of fitting out additional warships.

## A GENERAL'S STORY.

He Tells a Reporter of His Daughter's Narrow Escape.

I was directed (writes a special reporter of the Hampshire Independent) to interview Lieutenant General Shaw.

"Let me know," he said, "the object of your visit."

I replied, to hear about the narrow escape his daughter had recently experienced.

"The tale," he said, "is very short. My daughter came home from India, and when I joined her in London I found her ill in bed. She had rheumatic and neuralgic pains; she was perfectly bloodless, listless, and in a generally weak and prostrate condition. A doctor was seen, but she remained absolutely colorless, was in great wretchedness and suffering from anæmia or bloodlessness. She had a kind of fever, nervous headache and other pains. Well, I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My daughter took some, and the first box had a marvellous effect. She regained her color, lost her pains and became altogether different. She had quite a glow upon her. She went on taking the pills, and I am glad to tell you that she recovered completely. I recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all with whom I came in contact, and all who took them derived great benefit therefrom."

"I have a sister at Jersey, and she has taken them for a very long time, and has always recommended them to other people, and found them to do a great deal of good to all to whom she has recommended them; and I, myself, when I have heard of people being ill, have taken them or sent them some of these Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills directly enrich and purify the blood, and thus it is that they are so famous for the cure of anæmia, rheumatism, scrofula and chronic erysipelas. They are also a splendid nerve and spinal tonic, and thus have cured many cases of paralysis, locomotor ataxy, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, and nervous headache.

Sold by all dealers in medicine and by Hollister Drug Company, Hoboken Drug Company, wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## Weekly Social.

At the Hagey Social Club meeting on Saturday evening there were about 100 present, including many Hawaiians and several ladies. President Harrison presided.

J. W. Coelho and the Hawaiian quartette gave several songs and music which brought forth much applause. John Sheldon delivered a most amusing address in part English and part Hawaiian, relating a conversation between bi-linguals as to the merits of the Hagey cure and whisky-drinking, which was loudly applauded.

On motion of Horace Wright and Allan Springour, humorous resolutions of regret at the departure of Colonel Moore were adopted. Recitations were given by Mrs. Black, Miss Wilson and W. O'Halloran with excellent effect. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. A. V. Gear made some spirited and encouraging remarks. A vote of thanks was given to the ladies for their presence, and to the musicians for their

beautiful music. Professor Bristol was present and promised to send Denver to pay a visit to the club.

It is, or should be, the highest aim of every merchant to please his customers; and that the wide-awake drug firm of Meyers & Eshtelman, Sterling, Ill., is doing so, is proven by the following, from Mr. Eshtelman: "In my sixteen years' experience in the drug business I have never seen or sold or tried a medicine that gave as good satisfaction as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Among the passengers from Kauai on the W. G. Hall, Sunday were Paul Neumann, A. G. M. Robertson, J. Q. Wood, E. Hutchinson and J. E. Bush.

## Ayer's

## Sarsaparilla.

Cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most thoroughly reliable alternative ever compounded. For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is a specific. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is equally beneficial as a remedy for catarrh, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout. As a Tonic, it assists the process of digestion, stimulates the sluggish liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by excessive fatigue or wasting illness. Physicians everywhere consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best. It is a skillfully-prepared combination of the most powerful alteratives and tonics. No other blood-purifier gives equal satisfaction or is so universally in demand.

## Ayer's

## Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

Ayer's Pills CURE BILIOUSNESS

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COTTON AMERICAN cotton goods are as fine DRESS goods today as the best French were ten years ago. England and Scotland must work and look to their laurels if they would stand supreme. A big assortment arrived by the Australia, were opened on Friday but won't last the week.

Lawns, lappets, lace-effects and Etamine weaves predominate, with plenty of plain-color lawns to line the open-mesh stuffs.



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Figured Lawns, Figured Dimities,  
Suitable for Evening Dress  
Turkish Towels, 200 dozen; fine quality,  
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The Pacific Hardware Co. Ltd. have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals - and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money. "Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival. An invoice at hand and another on the way. Revere & Aiden Hose, Granite, has no equal. New Ideal Sewing Mach's, are guaranteed - The Cyclone Wind mill - "Survival of the fittest" A few years test has put competitors out of the field - orders follow faster than they can be filled - New Goods all around at Lowest Prices.

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And Importers of Fine Havana, Manila  
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We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

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Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

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## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16 1897

## McKINLEY'S RECIPROCITY.

President McKinley, in his inaugural address, affirms his belief in the doctrine of reciprocity, with those countries that raise and export no articles which will compete with American products.

Up to a recent period, say 10 years, it was generally believed in the States that the production of sugar might properly be classed among the articles which did not seriously compete with American products. Nor will it compete for some years to come with American sugar. But the opinion is growing, and perhaps is now fixed, owing to the sugar beet "craze," if you choose to call it so, that within a few years, the Americans will produce their own sugar. This opinion becomes at once a strong factor in legislation.

On the other hand, the Americans are now looking out for foreign trade, and reciprocity develops it. What will be their policy towards Cuba, with its enormous possibilities in sugar production? The consumption of American products, by the Cubans, has been large, in the past, and will be so in the future. It is a most tempting trade. Reciprocity secures it. But reciprocity will let in the free sugars of Cuba to compete with the growing industry in sugar beets. What can be done about it? President McKinley may adopt Mr. Oxnard's plan of duty and bounty. This will admit sugar free and at the same time nurse the young industry.

But there is another trouble. A convention of Pennsylvania farmers recently demanded bounty on wheat and oats. They ask for the same stimulant that the beet growers demand. This demand from the grain farmers is growing.

The judgment of the people on these questions is not yet ripe. It is not easy to predict the course of legislation. The relations of Cuba to the United States is a disturbing element in settling the relations of Hawaii to the States.

## NO "TWO PEARL HARBORS."

The article from the Pall Mall Gazette, published in another column, shows that the British have a full appreciation of the strategic importance of the Hawaiian Islands, if the Americans have not. The facts cited demonstrating the commercial value of the Islands are the same quotations, the same facts that have been spread before the people since the Hawaiian Islands figured in the international politics of the Pacific. They are indisputable facts that prove beyond question what a valuable piece of property the people of this country possess.

The focus of the article is reached in the suggestion that possibly "two Pearl Harbors" may be found in this key of the North Pacific, or in other words, that the Hawaiian question may be settled by England and the United States exercising a joint ownership. Such a plan is what might be expected from a rich American jackass, suffering from acute Anglomaniac or Mr. Astor, owner of the Pall Mall Gazette. He would note with pleasure the withdrawal of United States suzerainty in Hawaii, which American statesmen have guarded carefully and British statesmen have accepted. He would have the United States give up its complete hold upon the country, and, out of pure brotherly love, give Great Britain a finger in the pie. From a British standpoint the scheme is a most excellent one, but from the American point of view it is absolute rot.

What sensible reason can be given for the United States dividing with another power a colony, which, as our British contemporary states, bears the stamp of the Yankee in every feature.

But how about such a proposition from an Hawaiian standpoint? We have only to look at the joint ownership of Samoa, and the conduct of affairs in the New Hebrides to get some idea of the enjoyment of being hauled along our political pathway by two nations. We, of course, appreciate the beautiful fraternal love now existing between Great Britain and the United States, but so far as practical results are concerned, it exists only on paper. Under the joint control proposed in the "two Pearl Harbor" expression, Hawaii would be nothing but a weakling crying out against the injuries resulting from two nations "playing for points." Great Britain and the United States are on friendly terms, we admit, and the arbitration treaty portends great and glorious possibilities, but the love-feast has not reached even an experimental stage, and Hawaii has had enough experiments.

No, Hawaii wants none of this "two Pearl Harbor" business. She has drifted between the devil and the deep sea long enough. Her first choice is the United States. If the proper protection is refused, it will then be time to look about and see what other nation has a proper appreciation of the country's value.

## WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK?

In reply to some earnest inquiries regarding the present situation of annexation, and reciprocity matters in Washington, we can only speak from information received from persons in that city, who are quiet, but keen, lookers on without personal interests interested in these matters.

The general and continued commercial distress, all-pervading as it is, touches the temper of Congress. Its members are demoralized by the urgent appeals for legislative aid. It is, also, becoming more evident every day that the free coinage campaign of last year will be repeated in 1900. The effect of this is depressing. The moneyed interest will not move until a final settlement of this currency matter is reached. Unfortunately, many of the Republicans during the campaign said to the Western voters: "Silver will be taken care of. McKinley is really a friend of silver." The men who voted the Republican ticket with these vague assurances, may become ugly in the next campaign. Nor is it a pleasant reflection that McKinley won by a majority of only 700,000 votes in a total of 14,000,000 votes. The Democrats, also, are in a bad way, and are looking about for surgeons who can set the broken political bones. The general outlook in Washington is much more gloomy than it is here, uncertain as we are regarding our own future. All of the political parties are skating on very thin ice.

Moreover, the sugar-beet question is attracting great attention. The excitement extends to the Eastern States. Companies for growing the beets are being organized in New York and New Jersey. The farmers are reading up about this new and valuable industry, which they believe must bring \$12,000,000 a year to American producers, and cut off all foreign importations of sugar.

With all these problems, like hungry wolves looking in at the door, Congressmen are not any more to take up any questions that are not pressing. Everyone is looking after his own "pudgin." Men in trouble do not care to have other people's burdens unloaded on them. At no time, since the war period, has there been so much anxiety among the political

leaders. We must accept the situation.

On the other hand, the Pearl Harbor interest, the doctrine of "control," together with the newly-awakened interest in foreign trade, are constantly and perceptibly working in our favor. The "arguments" uttered here, at this distant point, in favor of the "cause," are about as effective on the mass of American voters as the use of a pocket syringe would be in leveling Punchbowl to a plain. There is some pessimism in these views, but quite enough optimism to satisfy reasonable men under all the circumstances.

## HILO WHARF AGAIN.

The attempt of the Hawaii Herald to make light of the view taken by this paper on the Hilo wharf proposition is simply another exhibition of some of Hilo's factional peculiarities. The Herald's article is nothing but a series of cynical shots, that go far wide of the mark, accompanied by a noise of words by which it is hoped to cover up the shortcomings of Hilo and throw the "blame" upon the shoulders of Government officials.

The Herald says that the Government bonds do not find ready sale, and yet one of Hilo's stock stories is an account of a man offering to put \$125,000 in the new loan bonds, "and Minister Damon refused to sell." Again the Herald says, if an appropriation for special investigation had been asked it would never have passed. Of course, we cannot say as to this, but one thing is sure, the representatives from Hilo in the Legislature did not suggest such an appropriation, and so far as anything was heard from them they were satisfied with the \$50,000 item as it now stand. The fact of the matter is the subject of an expert engineer was not broached until a few months since at a mass meeting of Hilo citizens. We do not presume to cast any reflection on the ability of Hilo's representatives in the Legislature, but if the Herald voices their sentiments it is clear that their forethoughts have come afterward. Records of the Legislature will not show that they made any struggle for an "investigating" appropriation.

If the Herald demonstrates anything, it shows an utter lack of ability to organize that pervades Hilo's body politic. On the one hand Hilo objects to what it is pleased to term the paternalism of the Government and on the other hand when Hilo goes it alone and makes a failure an attempt is made to make the public believe the Government is at fault. The citizens of Hilo state that they want a wharf and an improved harbor, and we quite agree that the wharf and harbor improvement are absolute necessities to Hilo. Then the Hilo representatives tell the Legislature that they want money for a wharf, but when the question is asked, how and where the wharf shall be built, the Hilo representatives and Hilo citizens are up a tree, simply and solely because they have not gone about the matter in a business-like manner and agreed among themselves on a plan of action, which includes a few definite details. They have practically said to the Legislature: "We'll take what you give us," and now they have the gift, high kicking is in order.

The criticism of the Herald is of the destructive type in every detail. Rather than set to work to point out the cause of failure in the past and seeking to organize and instruct its readers, so that when wharf legislation again comes to the front Hilo will present such a solid attacking force that there will be no mistakes, rather than indulge in a very little constructive criticism, the Herald beats the air, calls names and

does the cause, which is most vital to Hilo, more harm than good. It is very easy to attack the Government and make fun of what has been done, and in this the Herald seems particularly capable. In urging its citizens to action, however, unassuming and business-like action, the Herald seems to have about as much capacity as a new born babe, and if the citizens of Hilo follow the plan which the Herald is carrying out, they will wait till doomsday for the wharf. The construction of a wharf is of such vital importance to Hilo that the people of the district can well afford to drop roads, bridges, school houses and hospitals, if need be, and concentrate all their organizing, persuasive and financial forces upon securing a protected harbor and a first-class wharf. To accomplish their purpose they must put men to the front who can deal with facts and figures, and they must present sound argument—not the simple statement that "We want a wharf, and will call names if we don't get it."

## SHARP DISCRIMINATION.

The immigration bill recently passed by the American Congress, but vetoed by the President, exhibits the relentless, cruel methods of legislation, so far as individuals are concerned. Along the extended frontier of the States is the Canada line. Across this line industrious, thrifty and desirable men go, at certain seasons of the year, when there is an extra demand for laborers on the American farms. This bill forbids this movement. An English Canadian cannot help his brother American over the line 500 feet away. The hay may be exposed to a storm, the cattle may need tending. The Canadian looks over the fence, and says: "I wish to help you." The immigration law replies: "Do not move a step, or you will be arrested." The living of many industrious men will be put in danger, if this law is passed. It tends, no doubt, to keep out some undesirable people, and may lessen competition, but it also tends to retaliatory laws and the interruption of commerce.

The law is vague in some respects. If a Japanese or other alien enters the United States with the intention of returning home "from time to time," he may come within the letter of the proposed law and be excluded. Whether it was or was not intended by the framers of the law to strike at Japanese immigration is not clear. It shows, however, the strong hand of the laboring man in American legislation. Its effects may be ludicrous when it is enforced along the vast frontier.

## RED HANDED ASSASSINATION.

Capt. Julius Palmer is kind enough to send us a special dispatch about the most important event of the age—the plot against the life of the ex-Queen. We give an extract from it: "She has received from several sources intelligence, conveyed to her in her own language, that a plot has been made to assassinate her while here, because she is the greatest obstacle to annexation. She knows as intimate friends the persons from whom the warnings come, nor is she ignorant of the names of those to whom the work was assigned, but will not mention these."

We are now ready to give a correct account of this sensational and international affair. It is another and sad instance of the tragic effects of the Dime Novel. On the arrival of the ex-Queen in Boston, the Angel of the Dime Novel flapped her wings, whispered in his ear inspiring words and offered to make him the chief apostle of that literature. He acted promptly.

The assassination by telephone was well arranged. Strychnine

was mixed with the electric fluid in San Francisco. Thurston, in that place, rung up the ex-Queen. She stood at the tube, in Washington. Captain Palmer also stood near to catch the falling and dying woman in his arms, and issue the already prepared "dying remarks" to the reporters in the next room. When the guileless ex-Queen received the dreadful dispatch in Hawaiian from Thurston, that she was to be foully murdered, she put her lips to the tube and responded: "Thanks, awfully." At this instant the electric fluid struck her. It was harmless. The strychnine which the conspirator, Thurston, had mixed with the fluid in San Francisco, got as far as Omaha and was then dropped out as freight that had not been prepaid. The plot failed. The ex-Queen lives. The conspirators are now giving each other away. Will they cheat the gals?

The Angel of the Dime Novel looks down sweetly on the scene, and whispers: "Little Palmer, you are an ass. Had you paid that freight in advance, you would now be the Great Apostle of Dime Literature."

Had this infamous plot succeeded Palmer, as the residuary legatee of the ex-Queen, would now be King of Hawaii, held in office by Japanese bayonets. Minister Damon would have suffered a la Campbell, Minister King would be in chains on Bird's Island and President Dole would be caged, in iron bars, for the inspection of tourists.

God save the Republic of Hawaii.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune writes a most interesting letter on the Anglo-Saxon issues, dealing more particularly with the real cause of the unusual attentions paid Ambassador Bayard by the Imperial household of Great Britain. The correspondent claims that Mr. Bayard's personality figures very little, if any, in the kindly manner with which he is received. The true inwardness of the matter is that the Queen and the Prince of Wales, by showering compliments upon the American representative, are demonstrating their kindly feeling for the American people. The fact is, the Queen has always desired an improvement in the relations between Great Britain and the United States. It was the Queen who held in check the hot heads of Great Britain during the American Civil War. It was the Queen who made most enjoyable the visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery in London, and it is remarked as highly probable that the Queen of England had not a little to do with the reversal of Lord Salisbury's policy in the Venezuelan matter. In view of many incidents of this character, it is apparent that the Queen and the Prince of Wales have personally interested themselves in the policy of reconciliation with America, and it is their earnest and honest hope that this festival year shall be marked by the establishment of an international arbitration court.

The outbreak of the Japanese at Spreckelsville gives our good citizens a nice example of the character of the people with which this country has been largely populated in the last 10 years. The chances are ten to one that these outbreaks will increase according as the numerical strength of the ignorant laborers gives them confidence in their ability to defy the law. And yet those who argue for an improvement in the class of labor utilized in our principal industry are termed cranks and rainbow chasers. It will pay the wise men to stop and consider the inevitable results of what has been the

work of their own hands. The time may come when they will be so severely threatened that they will wonder why they, too, did not indulge in judicious rainbow chasing.

When President Cleveland called Congress together in extra session, he urged and anticipated that the special work to be accomplished would be finished quickly and the much-needed relief realized by the people in short order. When the new Congress got started Mr. Cleveland found that he had a factional gang behind him, which he could not handle; the session dragged along for weeks, party men could not agree among themselves and the result was the sowing of seeds that brought greater depression and the final disruption of the party. President McKinley has started out on the same course. He has a solid Republican Congress behind him and serious national issues to meet. His capacity for handling his party and securing prompt legislation will be watched with interest.

The interest taken in the carrier pigeon service, has now taken definite shape. The prospectus of a company, organized to promote it, is published in another column. Under the circumstances, we do most cordially ask our readers to consider the matter, and take a hand in it. He who subscribes to but one share of stock, aids in a most useful enterprise. We understand that the company intends to move slowly, but surely, and make the service so efficient that there will, in due time, be hourly mails between the different islands.

There is no reason, whatever, for any failure in the matter. When established it may obviate the necessity of an inter-island cable. Every planter, every business man, indeed, every one who lives here should promote this enterprise.

A recent cartoon represents the Lexow Committee making an X-ray photograph of Sugar Trust Searles' head. The result is a shadowgraph, in which the word "NIT" comes out in bold relief. So far as the Sugar Trust is concerned and so far as practical results are concerned, the Lexow Committee's investigation amounted absolutely to "nit." If, however, the committee had touched Mr. Searles on the Sabbath School question they would have found him boiling over with information.

The expense of the Vatican would be covered if every Catholic in the world contributed three-quarters of a cent a year.

## Tired

Without exertion, weak, weary and depressed. This is the pitiable condition of thousands at this season. It is due to impoverished blood. The vital fluid has become loaded with impurities and depleted in quality. It leaves the system

## Weak

Because the blood is the means nature provides for supplying nerves, organs and tissues with nourishment, and health and vigor cannot be expected when the blood is thin and impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this weakness, because it enriches the blood. It cures

## Nervous

Troubles by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and gives refreshing sleep. If you want to feel well you must have pure blood. You may have pure blood and good health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its unequalled record of cures has won the first place among medicines. Get only

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 12c.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.





## What's Sporting News There is

Secretary Coleman of the Y. M. C. A. has started the gymnasium ball rolling and now everything is ready for the reception of those who wish to take advantage of the splendid opportunities offered. The small charge to help defray expense is nothing in comparison with the benefit that will be derived. Following is an announcement that was issued by the Y. M. C. A. yesterday.

**Musical Training**—The Young Men's Christian Association thoroughly believes that a rightly trained body is necessary to the highest mental and spiritual development of the individual. To supply this need there is provided a gymnasium, 40x60 feet, with high ceiling and thoroughly equipped with the best modern apparatus for light and heavy gymnastics and indoor games. Class instruction is given for all with particular attention to special cases.

**Physical Examinations**—All applicants must receive a medical examination of the examining physician Dr. C. C. Ryder, or present a certificate from some reputable physician as their physical condition besides having strength tests and measurements taken by the Physical Director, before entering the gymnasium. A prescription of exercises based on these examinations is made out so that every one may follow intelligently the correct training of his powers.

The Gymnasium Committee which has the direction of the department of the association is composed of the following members: B. F. Beardmore, chairman; W. J. Forbes, and D. F. Thrum.

The Physical Director has had, practical and theoretical training and will conduct the work on a scientific basis. The Locker Rooms are larger and commodious and the Baths afford excellent accommodations.

**Classes**—Business Men will be provided for in our schedule of work and that kind of exercise selected to suit their peculiar need. It takes a strong constitution to meet the demands on the business men of today and each one should improve the opportunity of making his ability stronger.

Young Men will receive class and special training. The all round development will be emphasized as preceding any special work that is desired. It will be sought to give variety so that the work may be interesting as well as beneficial.

**Junior**—Boys under sixteen years of age will be taken into membership and allowed the use of the gymnasium two afternoons of each week. They will receive instruction in the classes and be given various kinds of apparatus work as the demand arises.

**Recreation**—The different games of recreation will be used from time to time to give all advantage of the fun. A Basketball League will probably be arranged as the term advances.

### CLASS SCHEDULE.

**Mondays and Thursdays**—Business men, 4:30 to 5:30 p. m.  
**Tuesdays and Fridays**—Young men, 8 to 9 p. m.  
**Mondays and Thursdays**—Juniors, 3 to 4 p. m.  
Gymnasium will open to young men on March 19, 1897.  
Gymnasium will open to business on March 22, 1897.  
Gymnasium will open to juniors on March 22, 1897.

### IN BOATING CIRCLES.

Although the regular regatta is yet far off the oarsmen of the various clubs are getting down into practice. Some of the newer members are trying hard for places in the crews and it is very probable that a number of the older men will have to step down and out; but this latter is perfectly willing to do if the new blood is better than the old. Everything will be sacrificed to the best interests of the club's crew to be entered in the regatta. The training this year will be more strict than during any of the is carried out in the colleges of the previous ones and will be after the style of that which is carried out in the colleges of the United States and any fellow who is not willing to give up all pleasurable pursuits for a few weeks before the regatta, will not be thought of in connection with the crews no matter how good a showing he may have made previously.

The Myrtles have a shell crew composed of George Angus, Leslie Scott, Henry Giles and Olaf Sorenson, that is out twice every week. Leslie Scott is a new man but he is doing excellent work. If he keeps on in the same channel his chances for a place on one of the crews will be good.

Two or three barge crews from the Myrtles have been out during the past week. These are about organized.

A new shell is expected from San Francisco on the next Australia. The builder is Alf Rodgers of San Francisco. Length about 42 feet and a perfect beauty.

The Myrtles expect to start a reading room in their club house very soon. Besides books of all kinds, there will be the latest magazines in sporting and reading matter of all kinds. Then two hammocks will be swung on the large lanai so that the members may have a comfortable Sunday afternoon in their club house. In fact, the whole club house will be arranged for the comfort of the members and anything conducing to a feeling of home, will be added.

The Healanis are glad to have George Carter, their expert trainer, back among them and as soon possible he will get to work with the oarsmen of

his club. However the aspirants for places on the crews have not been idle. Boats are out on the bay every evening.

The Leilanis are not idle, and their men are confident of being able to do something worth talking about.

### RACKET AND BALL.

The admission of the Valley and Kamehameha clubs into the Hawaiian Tennis Association changes things around somewhat. In place of a three-corned fight such as there was in last year's tournament, there will be a five-sided affair on the tapis. While this will make the next tournament somewhat longer in duration still the final contests will probably be of a more exciting nature not alone on account of the playing but of the varied interests that will be represented.

The Valley club claims among its members men who have been in previous tournaments and who will make a hard fight for supremacy in the next event of the kind in Honolulu. Kamehameha while not saying very much, may be expected to show up well in the contests that are now being looked forward to with the greatest of interest.

Mr. S. E. Laidley of Sydney, Australia, who returned to his home by the Australia yesterday, was a welcome guest at the courts of the Pacific Tennis Club many times during his short stay in Honolulu. Becoming well acquainted with the boys he wielded his racket quite frequently on their courts and became so much interested in the P. T. C. that just before departure he left his card with the members with the offer of a splendid high grade racket for the one gaining supremacy over all the others in the club, in a regularly appointed club tournament.

## MANANA SCHOOLS

### Pedagogues Gather at Pearl City.

Hages Lecture on Education Discussed—Interesting Sessions.

According to previous notice, the second meeting of Pearl City teachers was held on the last Saturday of February. At 11:30 a. m. the meeting was called to order by the previously selected chairman, J. W. Smith. The minutes of the last meeting were read from the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of February 6, and approved. New members were enrolled. They were Mrs. Taggard and Miss Cook of the Waiānae school. The chairman voiced the sentiments of all present by expressing regret at Messrs. Dumas' and Harris' absence.

Work started in the shape of a song by Vivian Smith's class, which was very well rendered. It was the famous "Swing in the Apple Tree." It was suggestive of the lesson in primary reading which Miss Ferreira gave after the song. The subject of this lesson was "Not in the Apple Tree." The class consisted of 25 boys and girls. Miss Ferreira took phonics first as they occurred in the lesson, showing the value of the different diacritical marks; then followed sentence building from words in the lesson's vocabulary. She proceeded and had the lesson read first in chorus, then singly, asking questions as to what was read. She also showed how anxious she was to have hard words well and distinctly pronounced and thoroughly understood.

The remark was made by the chairman that if every teacher took every lesson through as thoroughly and conscientiously as Miss Ferreira had done, they had undoubtedly complied with their duty. There was nothing to supplement. The above lesson was brought to a close with a song by the class just in hand, whereupon it was dismissed with thanks for the kind attendance, and what was better, with a substantial lunch. Not every teacher would succeed in getting a class to come on Saturdays. It shows how kindly disposed the children are to their teachers.

Miss Ferreira was asked to fill the class at the next meeting, which was to be held on the last Saturday of March, at the same place.

C. Andrews volunteered to show how he teaches and causes to be taught the "word method" (picture and word) to a class of the youngest ones.

After a little discussion on "Not in the Apple Tree," Mr. Page's educational work was taken in hand and the second chapter, treating on the "Responsibility of the Teacher," was read and considered. He says, in substance, that the parents are responsible as well as the teachers. The child is first entrusted to the parents. They must see to its education prior to its entering the school premises. The father is the image of the Great Father, and partakes of his prerogatives. He stands above his children; he is their lord and ruler; he has the title and right to honor, obedience and subjection on their part. He, on his part, has the sacred duty to educate them. Educating signifies a "bringing out." It is a harmonious development of the faculties of man by external training,

so as to facilitate for him the attaining of his end both here and in the hereafter. Its functions are physical, mental, moral and religious. The physical appertains to the development and perfection of the body and bodily faculties; the mental to the culture of the mind; the moral to the forming and disciplining of the will and affections; the religious, though essentially belonging to the mental and moral development of man, has a more special object in view.

1. Physical education consists in the proper feeding, clothing and housing of a child, combined with suitable bodily exercise, so as to develop a sound body in which a sound mind may reside.

2. Mental education consists in the training of the mental faculties, so as to secure their free and active use in social intercourse and in the various avocations of life.

3. Moral education consists in the practical training of the will to the law of God and the dictates of reason, to love and seek what is good and to hate and shun what is evil.

4. Religious education consists in the practical initiation and direction of the child in the way to his supernatural end.

These four functions should go hand in hand. They are distinct, though not always different, much less separate functions.

The mother is more responsible than the father. What is home without the mother? The hope of the rising generation is in the good mothers. Home is the primeval school. The home is not only the most ancient, but is also the most sacred and most hallowed of all academies, and the mother is the oldest and most cherished of all teachers. No teacher can adequately supply the place of the mother. No one has the same hold that she maintains on the intellect and affections of her child. She is not only an authority whose right to rule is never questioned, but also an oracle that is implicitly believed. The words and example of a parent, especially of a mother, exert a life-long influence on the child.

The seed of righteousness sown in the youthful mind by the maternal hand usually bears abundant fruit.

The individual and national character may be traced to the training imparted under the domestic roof, and its beneficial or baneful influence may be gauged by the religious and moral standard of the family circle.

It is true, indeed, that women have written no Iliad, nor Jerusalem Delivered, nor Hamlet, nor Paradise Lost. They have composed no Messiah, carved no Apollo Belvidere, painted no Last Judgment; they have invented neither algebra, nor the telescope, nor the steam engine—but they have done something far greater than all this, for it is upon their laps that honest and upright men and women have been trained—the most excellent product of the world.

The obligation of parents to educate their children arises from the natural law of procreation. They avail themselves of the aid of competent assistants (teachers, tutors, pedagogues) in the education of their children, because parents commonly lack the time or knowledge necessary to impart even the essentials of an ordinary education. Consequently the teacher, in regard to the child, holds the place of the parents.

Mr. Page draws a vivid picture of the educator of youth. He says:

"Alas! How many there are who never reflect upon the influences of their example before the young, and are scarcely conscious that their example is of any consequence. How many there are who enter the profession without a single thought of the responsibilities of the position, or of any of the great questions which must in their schools for the first time be presented for their decision. Let such ask with deep solicitude, 'Who is sufficient for these things?'"

Mr. Smith safely piloted his guests through the labyrinth of Page's Pedagogy and landed them in his dining room, where the table groaned under the weight of viands got up according to the most approved methods. This latter part of the monthly program is always most palatable. Each and every pedagogue, though grave and sinister he or she be, did ample justice in the sampling of victuals. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith are due the heartfelt thanks of the circle for the continued interest they show in the affairs appertaining to the local convention.

### SCIENCE CLUB.

#### Pupils of Punahou Preparatory School Use Microscope.

Twenty of the students at Punahou Preparatory have formed a club for the study of natural science under the leadership of Miss Millard. The young people have taken great interest so far in the work. At present they are studying botany by observation and experiment. The sand-tables full of germinating seeds have been the center of interest every morning before school for several weeks past, and each green leaf has been most tenderly cherished. One of the boys planted corn and, as that came up very quickly, his garden was the envy of all for several days.

Two weeks ago the club took a tramp up Kailhi, and not only had a jolly time but gathered much valuable information. This week Mrs. Frear has invited the young scientists to meet Dr. Lyons at her house at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Dr. Lyons will talk about the ferns of the island and show some interesting parts of the fern under the microscope.

### HAD OKOLEHAO.

#### Chinaman in Palama Stopped by Two Natives Saturday Night.

Yon See was arrested by Officer Opunui early Saturday evening for being in possession of a quantity of okolehao.

Two natives walking up toward one of the rice plantations in Palama between 7 and 8 o'clock spied a Chinaman coming along in a brake. The fellow stopped in an alleyway, and get-

ting out walked up toward one of the Chinese shanties in the vicinity. He soon returned carrying two well filled and heavy bags.

The natives cried out asking him what he had but the fellow merely gave a grunt and put the bags into the brake. This done, he started to drive off, but the natives stopped him and examined into the contents of the bags. They found eleven beer bottles of okolehao and one empty five-gallon demijohn. Detaining the Chinaman one of the number telephoned to the police station and Officer Opunui was detailed to bring the man down.

The horse and brake were left outside the police station while Yon See slumbered in a cell below. At about 3 o'clock Sunday morning the horse got tired and lay down for a nap. It required the efforts of three or four policemen and Captain Hookano to get the beast on its legs again. Yon See has been released on \$1000 bond.

The right of the two natives to stop the Chinaman is very much questioned as they were not vested with any police authority whatever. It is said that they were detailed by a lieutenant of the police to watch the Chinaman.

## HOMING PIGEONS

### Subscriptions for Stock Being Received.

Company Will Begin Operations Soon—Prospectus of the Company Shown.

The movement to establish a company for the purpose of inaugurating a carrier-pigeon service between the Islands of the group is not altogether dead. Commissioner Marsden is actively engaged in an effort to secure subscriptions to the stock, and is meeting with fair satisfaction.

It is expected that sufficient stock will be subscribed before Mr. Marsden leaves for the Coast, as he offers his services to select and purchase birds while in San Francisco.

Mr. Marsden states that he mailed maps of the Islands to the best-known homing pigeon men in the United States, and has heard in reply that neither the distance or the channel winds will be an obstacle in the way of successful flights.

The following prospectus, with rough estimate of cost and maintenance of the plant, has been prepared by Mr. Marsden and submitted to intending purchasers of stock:

### PROSPECTUS.

The need of more frequent and speedy transmission of messages between the Islands of the Hawaiian group is strongly felt, and as there seems to be little or no prospect of an inter-island cable, at least for many years to come, it is proposed to form a company for the purpose of establishing and maintaining homing pigeon lofts, on each of the large islands, for the purpose of transmitting messages between the Islands by means of homing pigeons.

It is proposed that the company begin with a capital of \$4,000, divided into 400 shares of \$10 each, with provision to increase to \$10,000.

It is proposed to begin with a loft in Honolulu and equip it with 50 pairs of young birds of pedigree stock, and 4 or 5 pairs of older birds, when property have an established reputation as good as homers.

Within a year from the time the Honolulu loft is established, lofts on each of the other Islands can be instituted and equipped with young birds that are reared in the Honolulu loft.

The distances between the Islands, as marked on the accompanying map, are well within the powers of homing pigeons to fly and carry messages. The following is a rough estimate of the cost of establishing and maintaining the enterprise:

### COST OF PLANT.

Breeding and training loft in Honolulu	250
50 pairs of young birds, at \$5.00	250
5 pairs of pedigree birds, at \$50.00	250
Receiving loft, Honolulu	75
Breeding and training loft, Hawaii	100
Receiving loft	75
Breeding and training loft, Maui	100
Receiving loft	75
Breeding and training loft, Kauai	100
Receiving loft	75
Sundries, baskets, etc.	100
Total	\$1,500

### MAINTENANCE.

Supplies, feed, etc., all lofts, per year	\$1,050
Labor (attendants)	960
Total	\$2,010

### REVENUE.

50 plantations to pay an annual subsidy of \$50 each per annum, for which consideration messages are carried at half rates	\$2,500
Receipts from messages	2,000
Total	\$4,500

The Inter-Island Steamship Company will be asked to support the enterprise by carrying the pigeons to and fro between the Islands, so that they can be flown back with messages. For this service messages for the Inter-Island Steamship Company will be carried at half rates.

As soon as two-thirds of the capital stock is subscribed for, a meeting of the stockholders will be called to decide on applying for a charter, and taking the necessary steps to commence the business.

So far the subscriptions to the stock are: Inter-Island Steamship Company, 20 shares; Wilder Steamship Company, 20 shares; Castle & Cooke, 20 shares; and Joseph Marsden, 10 shares. It is expected that others will come forward within the next few days and the required amount taken.

## HOW TO TEACH H. Hackfeld & Co.

### Hilo Pedagogues in a Quarterly Session.

Interesting Discussion and Detail of Experience—Kindergarten Work.

The Hilo Teachers' Union held a quarterly meeting March 5th. The Program Committee for the day were Miss L. Hapal, Mr. Freitas and Miss E. Richardson. They are to congratulate on the interest and success of their program. There were 30 members and 10 visitors present.

Miss Severance's class, from the second year in school, told the story of the "Old Woman and the Pig." This, and all other class work, was from children of many nationalities. The recitation was to show the interest of little children in stories, and their ability to reproduce them intelligently.

Miss Weight's class in numbers to six was composed of first year children, who have not been in the study for about four months. The work was in the four rules, with peanuts as objects in hand, varied by other concrete examples about boys, girls, birds, etc. Later in the day a question, perhaps suggested by work in this class, turned up from the box. Why is it so hard to make children studying concrete numbers give the name of the object in making reply? Answer by Mrs. Townsend. The child's mind is occupied with the number work—the result in number he strongly appreciates, but scarcely even perceives the accompanying circumstances.

Miss Guild, of Hilo Free Kindergarten, presented on a blackboard a plan of kindergarten work, naming the gifts and their uses which occupy the little child for perhaps two years in school. She read selections on the subject, and she remarked that the purpose of the gifts was to induce creative self-activity. On the table were displayed a variety of kindergarten gifts, and some of the handwork of the school. Miss Guild also described, by request, a program for the week of Washington's birthday, making the hero the center of the week's lessons and plays. The children were delighted to make guns of sticks, forts of cubes and flags of colored papers.

Mrs. McStay, on "Nature Study," showed the bean, pumpkin, or other seeds in germ and in progress of growth. She described different methods of plant growth, from germ to root, stalk, leaf and flower. The seed feeds the growing plant till it is able to sustain itself from the roots; the bean mounts on the stalk; the corn, following another plan of growth, remains in the ground, nourishing the young leaves that rise, enwrapping each other, as the child discovered, who exclaimed:

"Oh, see; the mother leaf holds the baby in her arms!"

A class was at work during the lecture, drawing from sprays of leaves. The drawings were outlines very well representing the sprays. Books of similar drawings were passed around, also, the smaller books of the primary class who had drawn the bean and other seeds in growth, etc., to illustrate the plant lessons.

Miss McCord read extracts from a work by Cath. Arken on "Memory and Attention." According to this author, almost incredible power of memory is cultivated by test exercises. One sort of test is made with revolving blackboards, on which groups of words, figures, etc., are written, turned into view for a few seconds, and then dashed out of sight, the observer to tell accurately what he said. Similar tests have been made in the Hilo Union School. The author sums up all her remarks on memory in one word—attention.

Miss Dey's talk on "Plan Lessons" gave a plan for teaching oral geography through four or five of the earlier school years, ending by introducing the class to books when they had acquired enough English to understand them. The study of place requires much language—words used in naming relative positions of objects—left, right, top, bottom, etc. It is well to begin teaching near objects, and proceed to those more distant, and not in view. Teach east, out doors from the sun rise; follow with the other points of compass. Apply this knowledge inside the room to the sides and corners of school table, platform, room—to small objects moved about on tables or desks—to relative positions of pupils in the room. Draw plans of school room, building, yard, the street, the town, the island, and, finally the group. Make particular study of the district in which we live. By this time the children may, perhaps, use a book for the study of the continents, but the language of our geographies is very difficult. Miss Dey illustrated her remarks with maps and plans, and pointed out an excellent schedule of work on the board. She said lessons about land, water, snow, the seasons, soil, plants, the natural divisions, etc., should be introduced accompanying the map work.

Miss Richardson's class of boys in physical culture went beautifully through a fine series of exercises intended to develop every part of the body. The first half, scheduled on the board as belonging to the upper part of the body, was accompanied by dumbbells.

Mr. Malterre read for Brother Henry of St. Mary's School an instructive paper on fractions, accompanying it with blackboard illustrations. The program ended with the discussion of a few questions from the question box. The Committee on Program for May 21 is Mrs. McStay, Mr. McCord and Miss Hill.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

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## BEACH - COMBERS

One Feature of Life on the Pacific Islands.

GROWING POWER IN POLYNESIA

An Obstacle in the Way of Civilization.

Alexander Selkirk the First in the Pacific—Robert Louis Stevenson's Opinion of them.

The name of "beach-comber" is of doubtful origin. It is known that it was applied more than a century ago to those worse than pirates, "wreckers," along the shores of Great Britain and of our own country. These wretched halled wrecks as a godsend, and by false lights they helped to produce them. Their harvest was in the cargoes cast upon the sands when the ship had gone to pieces, and in the flotsam taken from the sea when the waves had subsided.

Light houses, buoys and well organized life-saving stations have banished the beach-combers from the civilized shores. Although equally brutal and indifferent to the laws controlling the rights to life and property, the beach-comber of the Pacific Islands is an entirely different character from his American and English predecessor, says the Washington Star. With his lines cast in those favored "purple isles" where nature is so lavish of her bounties, the Polynesian beach-comber has lost his love of wealth. He has adopted the modes of life of the people on whom he forced himself, and although he has not in all things adopted their guileless methods, something of the poetry of his surroundings and the simplicity of his associates comes to him after he has ceased to yearn for the bustling, selfish world, upon which he has forever turned his back.

A few years ago, while in Apia, the capital of Samoa, the one city of the Navigator's Islands, a city with few houses, I gladly accepted an invitation from my old friend, Robert Louis Stevenson, to spend a night with him in his picturesque home "up the mountain, within hearing of the waterfall and within sight of the world's most beautiful bay," as he put it.

**HIS PART IN LIFE.**  
Before this I had started in to study the Polynesian beach-comber, and I had just returned from the island of Tutuila, where I had learned much to increase my interest in the subject, without at all adding to my respect for it.

I found my kindly, brilliant host an enthusiast on the subject of beach-combers, and had he lived he would have added another fascinating chapter to a subject that has inspired the pens of some of the greatest writers of the last two centuries.

After repeating my limited experience with these fellows, I was denouncing the whole band, when Stevenson interrupted me in a half laughing, half serious way:

"My dear boy," he said, as nearly as I can recall his words, of which I made a note the next day, "you forget that students of psychology, as well as students of physiology, find their most abnormal subjects the most interesting. The beach-comber is not a thinker, but he has set me a-thinking. How much he has done for literature."

I started in surprise, and then my host went on to describe the beach-comber who is to be found in nearly all the inhabited islands of the Pacific, from the Aleutian group to the clusters of islets that fringe southern New Zealand. These men, he explained, were Americans and representatives of nearly every maritime people in the world. Nearly all were deserters from ships. Some were fugitive criminals, but a majority were driven to extremes by the cruelty of their masters. Many had no home ties, no sense of obligation, and no idea of duty; but for these deficiencies they were hardly to blame. They contrasted the beauty of these lovely islands and the perfect freedom of the graceful natives with the fetid forecastles of the whaler or merchantman on which they served, and they compared the low voices and seductive eyes of the beautiful maidens of Polynesia. They yielded to the latter and deserted by thousands—indeed they have been deserting for more than a century, and the end is not yet.

These deserters, now called "beach-combers," whether they reside on the shore or in the interior, have taken native wives. Where the custom permitted they took more than one, and the result is a new race of half-breeds. As a rule this race is physically superior to either of the originals, but unfortunately the greater mental capacity that accompanies this greater strength and grace has not been used in an ennobling way.

"What the frontiersman was to America the beach-comber, though not with the heroic nature and splendid purpose of the former, is destined to be to Polynesia," said Stevenson.

"But what has he done for literature?" I asked.

"Nothing directly," was the response, "but then, neither was the frontiersman, the soldier, the sailor, or any other man whose life has been devoted to physical struggle. All these, however, have inspired the pens of others, and in this way the beach-comber has done his share."

Seeing that I looked incredulous, my host continued with a pleasant smile:

**THE FIRST BEACH-COMBER.**  
"The first Pacific beach-comber of whom the world has any knowledge

was our old friend Alexander Selkirk. He was marooned on an uninhabited island by a cruel captain. Being put ashore against his will differentiated him very decidedly from the vast army of successors. But it was this event that inspired Defoe to write the immortal Robinson Crusoe, without the reading of which no boy's education is complete. It was the same subject that gave us Cowper's most popular poem outside of John Gilpin.

"A hundred years after Selkirk we have the first attempt at wholesale beach-combing in the mutiny of the Bounty. Captain Bly may have been a tyrant; most merchant captains were in those days, but his being set adrift in an open boat out in that vast expanse, with a few friends, and the final rescue, form one of the most thrilling chapters in the history of the sea. Byron immortalized this drama in his poem, 'The Island.' You know the story, how the crew under Christian and Adams took native wives, settled in Pitcairn's Island, and for nearly two generations were lost to the outer world. Then came this unexpected discovery, when all but one of the original crew were dead. The world learned of their woes, their troubles, their sufferings, their meanness, and withal of their triumph, out on the desolate little island, and condoned their crime. When discovered, they had outgrown the land. Adams, from an old Bible, had taught the swarming half-breeds to read and write, so that when found there was not a more moral or peaceful community under the sun than these descendants of outlaw whites and savage native women. The English government has transported most of these people to a larger island, where, let us hope, in the language of your own Rip Van Winkle, they and their families may live long and prosper."

I recalled this remark of the famous scout and guide when, years afterward, I spoke with Sam Brant in the island of Hawaii, both of us sitting at the time on the glistening igneous rock that forms the shore line of Kilauea's ever-burning lake.

Sam Brant was, if ever there was one, a professional beach-comber, and quite as proud of the name as the veteran is of his medals. When the whaler or merchant sailor deserts his ship in a Pacific island he remains in hiding until the inevitable search is over and the vessel sails, and then he makes friends with the natives, who rarely betray the refugee in their midst. The deserter marries and soon acquires the language and drops into the customs of the people, but it is not until years have brought forgetfulness and security that he ventures to the shore when a ship casts anchor.

The story of this man's life, as outlined to me, was one of the most interesting I had ever heard. During his long career in the Pacific he had been in a dozen or more islands, and knew as many languages, and had adopted as many heathen religions. Whenever he took his departure he left behind him children and at least one wife. "But they didn't need much clothes and could get all they wanted to eat, so that it didn't much matter where I went," he said by way of explaining his seeming neglect of duty.

At this time Brant had a wife in the Famine group of islands. He had come up to Honolulu for a change and was about to return to his last wife and last lot of children in a few days.

When I met Sam Brant he told me he was seventy-one years of age, although he might have passed for fifty, he was so straight, strong and supple.

"I've been a beach-comber out here in the Pacific," he explained, as we sat looking at the fiery waves below us and smoking our pipes, "for just fifty-five years. I began when I was sixteen. Why did I start? Well, it's the old story. I was born at Sag Harbor, Long Island. My father and mother died when I was fifteen, and as I was my own master I signed articles and shipped on the whaler John Adams. Why, in those days there was no kerosene that the world knew of, and so whaling was the business. At one time there was over 700 whalers, mostly Yankee, out in this ocean."

"When I first shipped it was with the notion that one day I'd be a master myself, but then I was a boy and a fool. The captain of the Adams was a man named Phipps, very nice and smooth on shore, but a hog when out to sea. We hadn't doubled the Cape when another boy and me made up our minds to desert the first opportunity, and that chance came in the Bay of Islands in northern New Zealand. We married and lived with the natives for two years. Then a war broke out, we were suspected and Tom Davidson, my chum, was killed. My wife warned me and I lit out, and made my way south to Auckland. At that point I shipped on an Englishman bound for Fiji. This captain was worse than Phipps, so I deserted with a man named Ross, a Scotchman, and we married and lived with the Fijians until the missionaries came. Then we left."

Many incidents about the beach-combers, learned from the narrative of his Apian associates, but still more valuable, gleaned from his own sympathetic and unsurpassed powers of observation, my host repeated to me that night as we sat on the wide veranda, the waterfall's music filling the unfrequent pauses in our talk, and the silvery flash of the moon on the bay feasting our eyes whenever we turned them in that direction.

Kit Carson said to me one night as we lay in that glorious gorge through which the Rio Grande tears its way from the heart of La Sierra Madre to the prairie-like expanse of St. Louis Park:

"Yes, the old hunters and frontiersmen know a mighty sight about this country, from the frozen ocean plumb down to Panama, but it's nothing compared with the knowledge of the prospectors. Gold leads men where there's neither meat nor fish. If the United States could get the information of these gold hunters and write it into shape, the world would know more about this great American continent than a thousand surveys like the one you are on now could give it in a hundred years."

**OLD SAM BRANT.**  
But Brant as I afterward found, was too well traveled and too intelligent a man to be regarded as a half-breed of the Polynesian beach-comber. For the great majority of these men are ignorant, degraded, cruel and in every way immoral. Their influence on the simple-minded and hospitable natives is of the very worst character.

The cruelty of captives has, without doubt, driven many good men to desertion, but my own investigations lead me to believe that a majority of these self-exiled outcasts from the world were lured to change by a love of ease, a dislike for law and hard work, in addition to a craving for that form of sensuality which it would be an insult to the lower animals to call brutal.

It is these beach-combers rather than the natives of any Polynesian island or group that most need the efforts of our missionaries and the prayers of our churches. They are not only barriers to the progress of these Eden-like lands, but the tendency of their blood is degrading even to the most bloodthirsty savage.

Some day, and that not in the far future, the civilized world, when planning for the religious and commercial betterment of this rich field, must reckon with the beach-comber and his increasing offspring.

## WALKS UP STAIRS

Denver the Educated Mule Tours the City.

Visits Advertiser Office With Prof. Bristol—Features of the Horse Show.

Prof. D. M. Bristol, of equestrian fame, and his troupe of 19 trained horses arrived by the Alameda yesterday morning. The voyage for the first two days out of San Francisco was exceedingly rough, and the animals suffered more or less from seasickness. From that time until the



"WHEN GREEK MET GREEK, THEN WAS THE TUG OF WAR."

steamer arrived there was pleasant weather, and at times the ponies were allowed on deck at the request of the passengers.

When the steamer arrived at the dock the horses and mules walked down the gang plank and followed Professor Bristol to their quarters at the pavilion, corner of Alakea and Beretania.

Shortly after luncheon "Denver," the mule comedian of the company, called on the city editor of the Advertiser and "When Greek met Greek, then was the tug of war." Professor Bristol was with Denver and proved ownership as a preventative of his being retained in the office. Denver is an intelligent animal, and assays \$20,000 to the quarter ton which he weighs. He is about 12 years old, and has been in the show business with Professor Bristol all of his life. Speaking of his show, the professor said:

"Wherever we have visited our exhibition has proven a wonderful success. The public loves horses more, perhaps, than mules. (Then Denver winnowed in a fine tenor voice.) And when the sagacity of the animals is brought out, as in the case with ours, the people realize what 'horse sense' is."

"Denver is essentially a comedian; he couldn't be solemn if he was drawing a hearse at a funeral, though in some parts of his act one will readily imagine him to be a kicker of high degree. But speaking of sagacity, take Sultan, who plays leading parts in, and is mathematician of the company. He will work out problems in a horse way and tell you McKinley's majority or total vote. Any example given him will be quickly solved by his pawing the stage. Another thing: you can take your watch, set it at any time you wish, and he will tell you the hour. I never met a more intelligent horse in all of my experience."

"Another great feature of the performance is the act done by Tony. There's a horse that swings, jumps from a swing through a paper hoop and lands on a pedestal, then jumps back again. To teach this required six months' hard work. He was nervous at first, and it was hard work for him to steady himself. I used a box heavily padded on three sides until he could jump and land squarely on his feet; then the sides were removed and Tony made his first jump on the bare swing. And Tony has been jumping ever since."

While the professor was expatiating the good qualities of Sultan and Tony, Denver sized up the situation and bowed assent to many of the good things said about his colleagues, for Denver is not jealous. Once he left his seat and wandered around the room, stopping at the rear of the coat, which was hanging from a hook on the wall. In less than an instant the mule had extracted a week's supply of the white cane and devoured it. No one will deny Denver's sagacity. Having done a good thing, Denver neighed

again and Professor Bristol continued his remarks:

"Some people have an idea that we must have thoroughbred animals in order to teach them the various acts they perform. This is a mistake. Blooded horses are not suited to the work on account of their nervousness. I pick the animals, of course, for their intelligence and you can find intelligent animals on every horse car line. A man who is accustomed to handling horses can pick an intelligent animal from the shape of his head and his eye."

"To train the animals requires from two to six months according to the tricks they have to learn. I rarely use the whip because a lump of sugar will accomplish more than the lash. We brought down only 19 animals for the reason that they give just as long a performance as the 30 which we own and because the cost of transportation across the Pacific is very heavy."

"On Monday we will have a procession in which I will drive a pure white horse without using lines or bit. On Monday night we will give our first performance and for the accommodation of ladies and children we will have matinees on Wednesday and Saturday."

At the close of the interview, Denver walked down the stairs with the professor, without assistance. He made no more noise in coming up or going down than two men would.

## GONE TO THE ORIENT.

People Who Left on the P. M. S. S. China Yesterday.

Even more lets than the Australia took away Wednesday, the passengers of the China, for Japan and China, succeeded in capturing yesterday afternoon. The Pacific Mail dock had just as many people, too, as the Oceanic wharf did on the day before.

Along the rails of the upper and lower decks stood the Chinese passengers, those who came through from San Francisco on the China, and those who had been on the Islands alike were bedecked with leis. Among the number were:

Miss Helen Wilder, who goes to Japan for two or three months on a pleasure trip, and who had so many leis and cut flowers that it was almost

impossible for her to say good-bye to her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, wealthy people from Boston, who have been on the Islands for about six months, during which time they made many friends among the Honolulu people. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are off on a four years' pleasure trip, nearly one of which is now completed. They will tour the Eastern countries and wind up their journey at the Paris Exposition, three years hence.

Mrs. Hitchcock and Mrs. Walker, both of Chicago, who have been in the city several weeks, and who are going on a trip through Japan before returning to their home in the States.

Miss Johnson, who goes as nurse for Mrs. Hitchcock, and who will remain in Japan with Miss Helen Wilder, returning with that lady.

Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, Miss Donnelly of Chicago, who, together with Mrs. Hitchcock and Mrs. Walker of the same place, comprise a party that will tour Japan.

Mrs. R. C. Spalding and Mr. Otis B. Spalding of Kauai, likewise off on a pleasure trip to Japan.

Mr. Anthony E. Kaleser, of San Francisco, now traveling for a firm in that place. Mr. Kaeser is a fine tennis player who is most enthusiastic over the scheme of a tennis tournament between players from the Coast and the Islands. He thinks that this can be accomplished, and when he returns to his home, will give the matter his earnest attention.

## ANOTHER INDUSTRY.

Metropolitan Meat Co., Will Smoke Hams.

The Metropolitan Meat Company has recently erected a brick addition to their establishment, and will, hereafter, smoke hams and make sausages, press corned beef and other delicacies. One room with cement floor contains a large fireplace, which will be used for boiling hams, corned beef, etc., a large electric power meat chopper and a stuffer as big as a Gatling gun. Adjoining this room is a smokehouse, with a capacity of 130 hams at one smoking.

This new branch of the business is in the hands of a competent man from Chicago. He understands the manufacture of all kinds of sausage and pressed corned beef. When the company begins making the latter article, customers will be able to buy it fresh in any quantity. Hams smoked here will be sold uncovered, and customers can get them full weight and fresh.

The horses which have been turned loose to forage for themselves in the eastern part of Washington have multiplied very rapidly and there are said to be as many as 100,000 now roaming about. The farmers look upon them with abhorrence, and are hoping that the cold weather will kill them off.

## EDUCATE CHINESE

Boarding School on Premises Opposite Reform School.

FINE LOCATION IN KAPALAMA

Mr. and Mrs. Brand of Chicago, Teachers.

An Old Institution With a New Addition—Night and Day Chinese Will Study.

On the second day of May, 1896, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Brand of Chicago arrived in Honolulu and shortly afterwards started a school for Chinese on Kukui street. This has been kept up at the old stand with great success. Just recently, and influenced largely by the demands from various influential Chinese in the city for boarding school facilities, Mr. and Mrs. Brand concluded that they would move to another locality where there was more room, and where facilities for boarding pupils could be found. In accordance with this, the large house and cottage opposite the Reform School were chosen, and an agreement closed for the rental of the premises for the space of a year. The large house will be used as the school house and living place of Mr. and Mrs. Brand and family, while the long cottage will be used for the boarders.

A reporter called at the school yesterday afternoon. Mr. Brand was absent, but his wife, who is his able assistant in the work, told of the work it was intended should be carried out and of how it came that she and her husband were out here.

"We were sent here by the Seventh Day Adventists' Conference to work among the Chinese and to give the Chinese youth a good education in English. This came about in a rather peculiar manner. My husband and myself were identified with the work among the Chinese in Chicago, and had done a great deal toward their education. The conference met, and, having heard of the field in Hawaii, asked us to take up the work. We were not long in getting ready, and on the second day of May, 1896, arrived in Honolulu.

"We cast about for a good location, and at last hit upon the Kukui street premises, which we occupied until a week or so ago, when we were forced by requests on the part of various influential Chinese of the city for boarding school facilities, to look for another place. This location in Palama is most acceptable. We get the cooling breezes from the mountains, an abundance of light, shut off by no high buildings or profusion of trees, a large yard for the pupils, and, withal, a very healthy place to live.

"When we were on Kukui street we had from 15 to 20 day pupils and from 35 to 40 during the evenings. When fairly started out here, we expect to have a much larger number, besides an addition to our boarders, numbering about 20 already. The Chinese of the city are helping us along handsomely, and upon them we place a great deal of reliance. A fee of \$80 a year will be required of the boarders, this including tuition and boarding. They are required to furnish their own beds."

With this Mrs. Brand took the reporter to the dormitory, the long cottage to the right. The Chinese boarders were just coming from their dinner, and upon their faces seemed stamped a look of satisfaction, perhaps from the dinner as well as the pleasant home that had been furnished them.

The rooms which had already been furnished contained from four to five beds apiece, with tables, chairs and little odds and ends that go to make a living place cheerful. Mrs. Brand explained that there was ample accommodation for over 50 pupils.

"I might say that we are expecting more teachers soon," explained Mrs. Brand. "Two of these, a gentleman and his wife, both classical graduates, may continue our work here, while we might be sent to another field. It is very probable that another teacher will come from China after arrival of the others from America."

"Perhaps you would like to know something about the S. D. A. Conference. Well, it was held in Nebraska this year, and, by the way, it closed today. Representatives from all over the world have been present. No representative from Hawaii? Well, that's where you are mistaken. During last December Mr. W. E. White, an American, left for his home in America, and attended the conference of this year. While here he went all over the Islands and became thoroughly acquainted with the place—almost a kamaaina. He will represent Hawaii."

## Night School Growing.

The night school has been growing steadily until now there is an attendance of 150. During the past week another room has been added and Mr. Brodie, who goes to Kauai soon to begin his duties as a Government teacher, is handling the pupils temporarily. Mr. Lightfoot is very enthusiastic over the outlook and speaks most encouragingly of the work that is being done.

## They Shot Goats.

A jolly party composed of Messrs Oscar White, Henry Giles, Frank Yida, Sam Dowsett and one or two others went down to Nanakuli Saturday evening on a goat hunting expedition. They returned Sunday afternoon with the good record of 63 goats, and a number of turkeys slain.

## Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

## HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

## CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

## Metropolitan

## Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

## NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

## MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

## Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

## Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1884.

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, and is the most reliable remedy for the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384, 32768, 65536, 131072, 262144, 524288, 1048576, 2097152, 4194304, 8388608, 16777216, 33554432, 67108864, 134217728, 268435456, 536870912, 1073741824, 2147483648, 4294967296, 8589934592, 17179869184, 34359738368, 68719476736, 137438953472, 274877906944, 549755813888, 1099511627776, 2199023255552, 4398046511104, 8796093022208, 17592186044416, 35184372088832, 70368744177664, 140737488355328, 281474976710656, 562949953421312, 1125899906842624, 2251799813685248, 4503599627370496, 9007199254740992, 18014398509481984, 36028797018963968, 72057594037927936, 144115188075855872, 288230376151711744, 576460752303423488, 1152921504606846976, 2305843009213693952, 4611686018427387904, 9223372036854775808, 18446744073709551616, 36893488147419103232, 73786976294838206464, 147573952589676412928, 295147905179352825856, 590295810358705651712, 1180591620717411303424, 2361183241434822606848, 4722366482869645213696, 9444732965739290427392, 18889465931478580854784, 37778931862957161709568, 75557863725914323419136, 151115727451828646838272, 302231454903657293676544, 604462909807314587353088, 1208925819614629174706176, 2417851639229258349412352, 4835703278458516698824704, 9671406556917033397649408, 19342813113834066795298816, 38685626227668133590597632, 77371252455336267181195264, 154742504910672534362390528, 309485009821345068724781056, 618970019642690137449562112, 1237940039285380274899124224, 2475880078570760549798248448, 495176015714152



## EVERYBODY HAPPY

## Brig Percy Edwards Makes Short Call.

## ON WAY TO SOLOMON ISLANDS

## Adventuresome Spirits in Search of Pastures New.

## Looking for an Island—Socialistic Colony in Search of Home.

Majority Will Rule.

The American brig Percy Edwards, J. Peterson master, hove to off port yesterday morning, 18 days from San Francisco with 100 young men aboard bound for the Fijis for the purpose of colonizing one of the groups and shortly afterwards a whaleboat with the skipper and four men came ashore, and remained during the morning and part of the afternoon. When they got aboard again the Percy Edwards squared away on her journey to the Fijis. The skipper was interviewed by an Advertiser reporter shortly after landing and from him received the following story:

"We are bound for the Solomon group where we intend to start a colony. We mean business and are not going there just for fun as it has pleased some of the newspaper to term it. There are just a hundred of us—fifteen men in the crew and eighty-five others, and each one owns an equal part in the Percy Edwards."

"The scheme of going to the Fijis to form a colony was first conceived four months ago by G. L. Reinhardt, a carpenter born of American parents in New Mexico. He set the ball rolling by advertising for a hundred men to go along, nor was it long before he had the requisite number and these, all from the State of California."

"Matters were hurried along and the Percy Edwards, built in Boston, Mass., 31 years ago, was purchased from a whaling company in San Francisco and completely fitted out for the expedition. Stores, farm tools, carpenter's tools, handy articles of all kinds, musical instruments galore and in fact everything necessary to the starting of a colony in the South Seas."

"We set sail from San Francisco on February 25th with the idea of just simply sighting these islands and then sailing away straight for the Fijis. When we got close it was found that there was hardly enough canvas to last throughout the trip and then several leading articles were needed so we put into Honolulu."

"It is very possible that we will call at the New Hebrides first, there to wait until the hurricane season in Fiji has ceased. When we go to the latter place we shall proceed straight to the residence of the Governor there to hold a conference with him. Several of us have written letters to him in regard to our proposed colonization scheme, but answers have not yet been received."

"We shall land on the Solomon Islands and start in to building and cultivating the land at once. Of course we shall try all means possible to deal peaceably with the natives. We shall make it understood to them that we come with no idea of preaching religion to them, but of making a home. Of course if they refuse to have anything to do with us, and prove hostile toward us, then we shall have to use force—the force of powder and ball, with which we are well supplied."

"We wish to form a government of our own, to be run on the Socialistic plan, with every man the possessor of equal rights and the whole of us independent of the present government. I am glad to say in this connection, that the people of California are in sympathy with the movement."

"In order that there shall be no disorder in our ranks, we shall have a government of ourselves, a board of directors, composed of the following men, already elected: L. G. A. Reinhardt, the prime mover in the colonization scheme; P. A. Myers, C. A. Col. A. Z. Snyder, R. F. Mounts, J. R. Driggs, F. R. Finch, L. R. Black, L. J. Holbeck, Geo. Holt and myself. Mr. Reinhardt is president of the board."

"The majority of the men we have aboard are Americans. The remainder is composed of Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Mexicans and representatives of other nationalities. They are a hardy lot, mechanics of all kinds and just the kind of men who will work for a living. After preparing a home down there, we will send for our families to come down and join us."

"I forgot to mention the fact that we are taking along with us a lot of seeds which we shall plant in the land we intend to cultivate."

"We have aboard a steam launch, two whale boats and a gig. We intend coming into this port with the launch but could not get it fixed up in time. It will be very handy in Fiji, provided the natives don't pierce the boiler with too many spears and arrows. But then that's rather a ghastly joke. We expect to have some fighting."

"The men on board the Percy Edwards wish to send their best regards back to their relatives and friends in California, with the assurance that all is well with them, and that there is no need of fear as to their welfare."

Captain Potterssen was on the Hawaiian when she was wrecked off the coast of Maui in the year 1886, and remained as a lunatic on Spreckelsville plantation for eight months. When the trouble among the Japanese at that place was mentioned to him, he asked if it were not in Camp 3, showing his

good remembrance of his stay on the islands.

The Percy Edwards will run between the Solomon Islands, Sydney and San Francisco, providing the men now on board of her succeed in bringing their colonization scheme to a successful issue.

Two of the men who came ashore during the vessel's stay in port, paid a visit to the Advertiser office for the purpose of securing newspapers or "any old thing" that would be good to read on the voyage. The men bore the appearance of sailors, and from their conversation it was evident they each held an interest in the scheme.

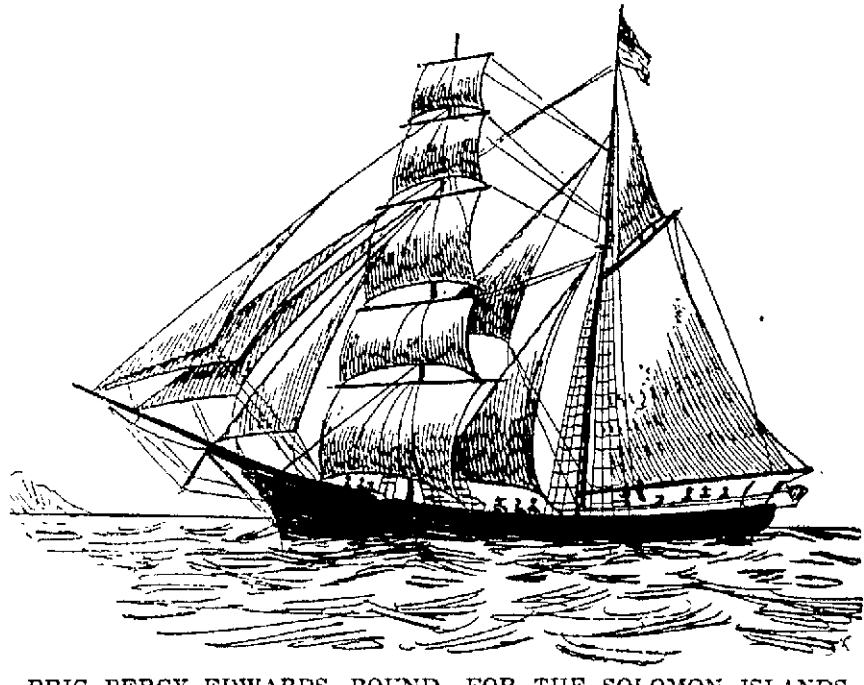
One of them was dressed very much as a fo'c'stle hand on a deep-water ship, and the other had on the garb of an exhibition man-o'-war's man. White trousers and jumper and a shirt cut very low in the neck. A deep blue collar gave him the aspect of a sailor-man. In reply to a question, the dapper young fellow said:

"It's like this: We're going to the South Seas to establish a colony—but we've interviewed your reporter and he understands everything."

Then the fo'c'stle hand broke in with his knowledge of the plan. He was a Scandinavian, and from his conversation will prove the sea lawyer of the outfit:

"We go first to New Hebridean, so as to get away from the storms at Fiji. Then when them's over, we go to Fiji to talk with the Governor, and if he don't agree to our proposition we will go to the Solomon Group, and make a bid, and if that don't work, we will go to some unprotected island."

"Our crew, all told, consists of 12



BRIG PERCY EDWARDS, BOUND FOR THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

good men and true," said the young man with the blue collar.

"Excuse me," said his companion, "if I correct that statement. There are 15 in the crew."

"Why, certainly; there are three officers, but I don't count them. Well, there's a hundred of us on the boat, and we're having a great time. You see, after supper we gather on the main hatch—"

"On the main what?" queried the fo'c'stle hand. "Say, young fellow, you'd better let me tell him about it. A hundred men on the main hatch—"

"Well, if you won't interrupt me so often, I can tell my story. After supper we collect on the"—then he looked at Dick Deadeye. "We gather on the main deck and have music. We have everything in the musical line—fiddles, violins, cornets, accordions, bones—everything but a drum. By the way, do you know anybody here who plays the drum? I think we could make room for him, and he would have a real nice time in our—up to this time—Adamless Eden."

The reporter suggested Professor Ingham, soloist of the Hawaiian Band, but the young fellow thought he had too good a job where he is.

"Well, after we get through with the musical part of our program, we have vocalists, and they're real elegant, and when that's over," continued the blue collar, "if enough of the boys are left we have songs. One of our young men sings all the latest sentimental ballads published. Well, after singing songs, and the boys are not all tired out, we ask conundrums and tell stories. We're having a lovely time so far, I can tell you."

"The promoter of the enterprise—Mr. What's-his-name—is he with you?" asked the reporter.

"Mr. Reinhardt? Yes, indeed; he's at the head—"

"Now, let me haul in the bowline," said the fo'c'stle hand. "The head of the outfit is the Board of Directors, and Reinhardt don't cut no ice. He's elected president for a year, but that's all. The majority rules—see? We get along all right, and the men aboard this vessel will have experience that no other colonists can get when they stay on the mainland. We're going to an island, and the majority rules, and if the minority don't like it they can walk back. We have everything we want—even to some printers, types and a press. The types and press were donated by the Chronicle, but we're going to call our paper the 'South Sea Island Examiner.' Now we've got to go."

Then the dapper young man gathered up his bundle of exchanges, thanked the reporter and asked for his card and promised to write by return mail. Twenty minutes later they were in the captain's gig pulling for the vessel which would carry them to a realization of their foolishness.

## CIRCUIT COURT NEWS.

## Supreme Court Docket for March Term.

The accounts of the assignee of George McIntyre, bankrupt, were approved and the assignee discharged.

Order was handed down for the discharge on petition of W. A. Henshall, administrator of the estate of the late J. W. Austin of Boston.

The accounts of Theo. C. Porter and E. D. Tenney, executors of the will of M. Goldberg, were filed together with a petition for discharge.

The Court approved the sale of real

estate by Mrs. Kanul Paole, administratrix of the estate of Victor Paole.

In the case of J. K. Pendergast vs. S. K. Neoloe, a written confession of judgment was filed by defendant and interest waived by plaintiff. The Court then ordered judgment for plaintiff.

In the case of Henry Akua vs. Waialeale Apio, motion was made for hearing.

By order of the Court, the administrators of the estate of the late George P. Trousseau are allowed to sell certain real estate.

In the case of J. O. Carter et al., vs. Mary S. Carter, the Supreme Court, Judge Frear, Circuit Judge Perry, and W. R. Castle of the Bar, in place of Chief Justice Judd and Judge Whiting, disqualified, affirmed the decree of the Circuit, from which appeal had been made.

In the case of J. M. Peenohelo, administrator for the estate of the late B. Kahawahewonui, vs. D. Toomey, Gribbaum & Co., Ltd., Maria Makiha and Gribbaum & Co., decision was handed down by Judge Carter that the plaintiff subrogate all the rights of the mortgage.

Following is the docket for the Supreme Court, beginning March 15:

W. C. Peacock & Co. vs. Collector General of Customs. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit; Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff-appellant; Attorney General for defendant.

Estate of Bernice P. Bishop. Disallowance of commissions. Probate appeal from Judd, C. J., as Probate Judge; Kinney & Ballou for trustees, appellant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. F. E. Hime.

Liquor selling without license. Appeal from District Court of Wailuku; Kinney & Ballou for defendant.

L. Kahai et al. vs. K. Kuhia et al. Equity appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit; Magoon & Edings for plaintiffs; Johnson-Kaulia for defendants-appellant.

Wilder Steamship Company vs. Brigantine Lurline. Appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit; Kinney & Ballou for libellant-appellant; Hartwell for libellee.

J. Spooner vs. J. S. Rice et al. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit; Humphreys for plaintiff; Kinney & Ballou for defendants-appellant.

J. F. Hackfeld vs. Minister of Interior. Appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit; Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff; Attorney General for defendant.

In re Tatsu et al. Petition for habeas corpus; Kinney & Ballou for petitioners; Attorney General for respondent.

A. F. Judd et al. vs. C. A. Brown et al. Re-argument; Kinney & Ballou for plaintiffs; Magoon & Edings for defendants.

## HONOR FAITHFUL SERVANTS.

## Judge Hapai and Clerk H. Smith Given Complimentary Licenses.

At the opening of the March term of the Supreme Court yesterday morning, Chief Justice Judd announced from the bench that Judge G. W. A. Hapai had continuously held the office of District Magistrate for 20 years, and that his long and faithful service to the Government would be recognized by his name being ordered to be placed on the roll of attorneys. A complimentary license was therefore issued, to go by the Kinai's mail today, which permits Mr. Hapai to practice law in all the courts of the Republic.

At the same time, Mr. Henry Smith, Clerk of the Judiciary, was also similarly honored, and a license of the same tenor has been issued and his name placed on the roster.

Mr. Smith has served the Judiciary long and faithfully, and everyone who has had occasion to come in contact with him either in his official capacity or socially, will be pleased to learn of the recognition which the Government has made of his ability.

Mr. Smith is one of Honolulu's sons, and the high esteem in which he is now held is due to his having made the most of his opportunities. He was born in 1854, and was first given an education in the early '60's at the grammar school then conducted by Bishop Staley and Rev. George Mason in what is now known as the Sunday School room of St. Andrew's Cathedral. Parental resources soon gave out and left Mr. Smith to paddle his own canoe at an early age. He was compelled to "graduate" from the Pacific Commercial Advertiser printing office, then under the proprietorship and management of H. M. Whitney.

As to his behavior and fidelity to trust, Mr. Smith says of himself that he has been a married man for over 20 years, has reared a family of eight children, is giving them the best education in the best possible means at his disposal, and what is above all, he is teaching them to have a high regard for moral and social virtues, as is the duty of every parent.

## Stars Meet.

A meeting of the Star Baseball Team was held early yesterday afternoon. Harry Wilder was elected captain and

Percy Lishman, vice captain. J. O. Carter was unanimously chosen manager of the team and delegate to the league. Willie Wilder and Tom Pryce will be unable to play during the season of 1897. A Cunha, D. Dayton, Jr., and Koki have been added to the team. Arrangements as to positions have not yet been made. It is probable that Cunha will catch and Harry Wilder take first base.

## JAPANESE FORM CLUB.

## Young Men Will Debate, Box, Wrestle and Row.

The first meeting of the Japanese Young Men's Club was held in the hall above Luce's auction room last night. There were about 50 members present. Mr. Ueda occupied the chair as temporary chairman.

The meeting was for the purpose of organization, and various matters of business were discussed. Another meeting will be held in the near future to perfect organization.

The Young Men's Club has various objects, the following of which are a few: To provide for physical exercise by boxing, fencing, wrestling and performing other athletic exercises; to improve the mind by debate, speechmaking and writing productions to be read before the club; to form boat crews to compete with others of the city and to look to the welfare of the Japanese young men of the Islands.

## ANOTHER SCHEME FOR HILO.

## Thos. Carter of San Francisco Wants to Build Electric Road.

Thomas Carter, the car builder of San Francisco, who was down here a short time ago, and who left on the last Australia for San Francisco was not idle while he was on the Islands. He came down for his health, but he managed to get in a few strokes of work before he left.

It seems that Carter has a scheme on foot to build an electric road from Hilo to the Volcano, and is pushing every point to get such interests as the Spreckels behind it.

An electric railway to the Volcano would be a great thing for Hilo, and would mean no end of advantageous changes along the road.

## Annexation Club.

There was a very short meeting of the annexation club in headquarters on Merchant street late Friday afternoon. B. F. Dillingham occupied the chair as president. Reports of the various committees were read and other routine business attended to. On account of the fact that several of the members had important business elsewhere the meeting was declared adjourned after but a few minutes session.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Hopp & Co. are selling handsome oak sets of seven pieces for \$28.

It is understood that the Post Office clerks are soon to have swell uniforms.

St. Patrick's Day in the morning first thing tomorrow morning. Green will be in order.

Judge and Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock will leave for their home in Hilo on the Kinaiu today.

There are several weddings to come off immediately after the season of Lent is over. Easter Sunday falls on April 18.

W. W. Dimond is making a special display of handsome china, pottery, silverware and lamps, suitable for wedding or anniversary gifts.

The Stanford University Glee Club decline to visit Honolulu except under a \$1,650 guarantee. They will probably remain in the States.

The Supreme Court sustained the decision of the lower Court in favor of the plaintiff in the case of H. W. Schmidt & Sons vs. Royal Insurance Company, Saturday.

Judge E. G. Hitchcock came down from Hawaii on the Kinaiu Saturday morning to accompany his wife, who returned from the States on the Alameda, back to Hilo.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company exhibit new Tribune wheels, model of '97. New "Stormers," and an assortment.

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

ment of "Zimmy" wheels. The latter offered at \$45 each.

The pistol butts at Kakaako range have been used for about a week now.

The old reliable—The Pacific Hardware Company, Limited,—has just received another invoice of household necessities. Plantation goods of all kinds always in stock.

Commissioner Marsden received a number of valuable tiger beetles by the Alameda, sent by Prof. Koebele. They were liberated during the afternoon way up in Nuuanu valley.

Detective Kaapa will probably leave for Maui on the Claudine today on account of ill health. The Marshal has recommended that Mr. Kaapa take a complete rest from his arduous duties.

The Chinese contract laborers that came by the S. S. Peru were released on Monday. They are assigned as follows: Onomea Sugar Co., 88; Honomou Sugar Co., 23; Hawaiian Agricultural Co., 12. Total 123.

Rumors were rife yesterday that Company A, N. G. H. would be sent to Maui on the Helene today. There was no truth in the report. The Maui guards are well supplied with arms and ammunition and need no assistance.

LEWIS & CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer and at same prices unless they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the island public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with goods and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—2 dozen tins to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets:

Copeland's English Peas, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonneau Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

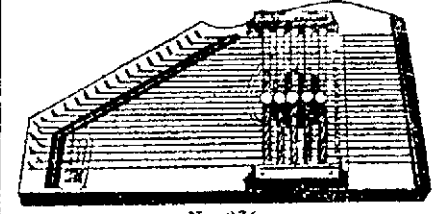
LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

## What Shall I Play?

Is a question often asked, And we answer—

## THE AUTOHARP.



A BEWITCHING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

EASY To Play! EASY To Buy!

The simplicity of the Autoharp is its most remarkable feature. Any child may play it, at the same time it is an instrument for the musician, as is evinced from the interest which such leading artists as Richard Arnold, Victor Herbert, Robert Thallon, etc., are showing by recognizing it as a solo instrument.

A book containing full instructions and 21 or more pieces of music, also tuning key, music rack, and two picks, accompanying each Autoharp. The Autoharps are packed in neat paste-board boxes which serve as cases.

No. 23, Price Complete, \$6.00 net.

WALL, NICHOLS CO. MUSIC DEPARTMENT. Honolulu, H. I.

Headquarters for Everything in the Music Line.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

## TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company —1897—

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m. touching at Lahaina, Maialaea Bay and Makana the same day; Makahona, Kawaihau and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Mar. 16	Tuesday	Aug. 10
Friday	Mar. 20	Friday	Aug. 20
Tuesday	Apr. 6	Tuesday	Aug. 31
Friday	Apr. 16	Friday	Sep. 10
Tuesday	Apr. 27	Tuesday	Sep. 21
Friday	May 7	Friday	Oct. 1
Tuesday	May 18	Tuesday	Oct. 12
Friday	May 28	Friday	Oct. 22
Tuesday	June 8	Tuesday	Nov. 2
Friday	June 18	Friday	Nov. 13
Tuesday	June 29	Tuesday	Nov. 23
Friday	July 9	Friday	Dec. 3
Tuesday	July 20	Tuesday	Dec. 14
Friday	July 30	Friday	Dec. 28

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked \*

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Makahona and Kawaihau same day; Makana, Maialaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Mar. 23	Tuesday	Aug. 17
Friday	Apr. 2	Friday	Aug. 27
Tuesday	Apr. 13	Tuesday	Sep. 7
Friday	Apr. 23	Friday	Sep. 17
Tuesday	May 4	Tuesday	Sep. 28
Friday	May 14	Friday	Oct. 8
Tuesday	May 25	Tuesday	Oct. 19
Friday	June 4	Friday	Oct. 29
Tuesday	June 15	Tuesday	Nov. 9
Friday	June 25	Friday	Nov. 19
Tuesday	July 6	Tuesday	Nov. 30
Friday	July 16	Friday	Dec. 10
Tuesday	July 27	Tuesday	Dec. 21
Friday	Aug. 6	Friday	Dec. 31

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$20.

## S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kihuna, Hana, Maui and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

## FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships



# JAPANESE MURDER

## Foul Attack on Interpreter at Spreckelsville.

## VICTIM PURSUED BY 300 MEN Five 'Ring Leaders' Are Under Arrest.

### Opium Capture at Makena—Rumors of Restoration—Divers and Derelict.

MAUI, March 13.—The night of the 11th inst. a Japanese interpreter was murdered between the hours of 8 and 9, at Camp Three, Spreckelsville.

There were 300 fellow-countrymen concerned in the crime, and upon investigation, they stated that the victim had embezzled their "sick fund" and had shamefully ill-used a man in the field. The same evening they had summoned him before a mass-meeting to give answer to the foregoing charges, but he could not explain and ran away. They pursued and killed him in a field just below the camp. The weapon that caused death was an algeroba club, a stick from a handy wood-pile. His skull was not fractured but his head badly beaten. Five of the ring-leaders were arrested and taken to Wailuku. During the evening of the 12th the 300 marched to Wailuku to show their sympathy for their imprisoned leaders. After some talk and persuasive words they returned to Spreckelsville this morning. The trial of the five for committal has been postponed until the 22d.

It is rumored that letters have been received on Maui stating that the ex-Queen is soon to be restored, etc. While such wild reports are current, the Maui native will not look kindly upon annexation. The full-blooded Hawaiian is easily fooled. There's another rumor to the effect that John Richardson's friends are to run him for President.

A mysterious chest of tea, marked "Ah Ki," was landed at Makena from the Kinau on the night of the 5th. Port Surveyor J. L. Zumwalt of Kahului was on hand, and upon investigation, found 10 tins of opium imbedded in the box. Of course, no one claimed the tea—in fact, it was not the proper time to take tea.

Dr. W. F. McConkey, a recent arrival, has associated himself with Dr. Goodhue of Wailuku, and, being a man of abundant means, will spare no expense or labor in pursuing the study of bacteriology.

Sunday morning, the 7th, a dozen Portuguese, with musical instruments, and garbed fantastically, marched from house to house in mauka Makawao, asking money with which to enlarge their church at Brewer's, Makawao.

Inspector General H. S. Townsend has been visiting Wailuku schools during the week.

Monday afternoon, the 8th, 17 teachers assembled in the Kakawao School and discussed "Page" and "Rooper."

Thomas Saffery, a blind man, preaches regularly Sunday afternoons at the Pookela Native Church in Makawao. He has done this since the death of John Kalawa.

Tuesday, the 9th, a Japanese had his hand badly mashed in the machinery of the Hamakuaopoko mill. He was taken to Wailuku Hospital.

"Howard," the well-known telephone agent, is now "Central" of the Hana system.

C. W. Dickey made a flying visit to Lahaina and Makawao last week. The new Lahaina Church will not be completed for a month yet, and will be the prettiest little church on the Islands, bar none.

The schooner Eva, Captain Klitgaard, arrived on the 6th in Kahului in ballast, 36 days from Mexico. She sailed today for the Golden Gate with Haiku and Paia sugar on board.

The J. C. Glade is still loading sugar for New York, and the H. C. Wright is still discharging lumber, consigned to Kahului Railroad Company.

Divers are at work on the derelict Leahi, bringing up coal in handbills. They have been busy during the whole week, and have probably brought up a good many tons. They have half their bring ashore as a reward of their labors.

The weather is very windy.

### FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

#### Private Letter Contains Statement of Spreckelsville Troubles.

Charles Chillingworth, of the Marshal's office, received by yesterday's mail letters containing information regarding the trouble. One statement is to the effect that the Japanese of Camp 3 had a difficulty with their interpreter regarding money for overtime during the month of February. The amounts due ranged from \$4 to \$8 per man, and had been overlooked in the settlement. They requested him to speak to the manager and ask for a settlement.

For some reason the interpreter declined to speak for them, and this angered the men, and a row ensued. Sometime about midnight of the same day Deputy Sheriff Scott received a telephone message that a Japanese had been found dead near the quarters and to send some one over to investigate. The body proved to be that of the interpreter and bore evidence of his hav-

ing been beaten to death. By a bit of strategy, four Japanese were arrested for the murder and lodged in the jail at Wailuku.

An hour later a telephone message was received to the effect that the laborers, to the number of 300, had left the camp on their way to the jail, saying that they were the instigators, and were equally guilty with those who had been arrested. They would ask to be locked up, and if this request was denied, they would break the jail open and release their companions. On receipt of this message Deputy Sheriff Scott and Dow immediately ordered out the Citizens' Guard, and they, to the number of 100, surrounded the building, prepared to resist any attack which might be made. From the camp it was learned that in addition to the 300 Japanese from Camp 3, reinforcements would be gathered from Waikapu and Wailuku.

While waiting for the arrival of the Japanese, excitement ran high in Wailuku, and sleep for the citizens was an impossibility. Some parents sent their children to Waikapu, so as to be out of harm's way in the event of a fight, and the mothers made coffee and prepared lunch for the volunteers and members of the Citizens' Guard.

The Japanese, however, failed to appear on the scene, evidently having heard of the preparations to meet them. Early on Friday a delegation of 60 arrived and retained S. F. Chillingworth as their attorney. He advised them to return to their plantation and go to work, allow the law to take its course and abide by the result. A majority of the 300 Japanese acted upon this and returned to their camp, but nearly 70 remained in Wailuku and patrolled the main street of the town.

## BIG FLAG RAISED

### Largest Flag in Islands Raised on Saturday.

#### Ceremonies and Reception at the Beckley Residence—Invited Guests.

Hawaii boasts of the largest active volcano in the world, of a sugar industry that is unequalled, of a coffee industry that promises to be unequalled and now she has one more thing to boast of—the largest flag in the world—Hawaiian, with dimensions of 40x80 feet, made by Litchfield & Co. of San Francisco. The people of Honolulu are glad to know that is intended for their city alone. Floating from a flag-pole 110 feet high, its size is such that it touches the ground when hanging unmoved by the wind.

Just as the 12 o'clock whistles were blowing on Saturday this large Hawaiian flag, which will ever be the pride of the Beckley family, was raised to the top of the high flag-pole on Beckley Heights, Punchbowl slope, by Captain Lorenzen and J. A. Dower, and there allowed to flaunt its combination of the three well-known colors in the breezes of Manoa and Pauoa Valleys, while little Juanita Beckley dedicated it to the winds of Hawaii by dashing a quart bottle of champagne against the pole, and sending the sparkling contents all over the cemented base—and Captain Lorenzen still holding the head of the bottle in her hand and waving the red, white and blue ribbons tied around it, she conjured the breezes to straighten out the folds of the flag. Standing on the makai side and watching the flag as it slowly unfurled and pointed toward the Wilder Steamship Company's wharf, where the steamer Helene was lying, were the following guests, whom Mr. and Mrs. Beckley had so kindly invited to be present at the ceremony: Mrs. Kinau Wilder, Captain and Mrs. Lorenzen, Dr. and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. C. L. Wright, Mrs. George Herbert, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. H. G. Noonan, Mrs. John Ena, Mrs. Hugh Gunn, Mrs. Cunha, the Misses Walker, Miss Batchelor, Miss Clara Ena, Miss Daisy Ena, Count Lebedeff of Vladivostok, Mr. J. A. Cummins, Mr. E. C. Macfarlane, Mr. W. C. Wilder, Jr., Mr. J. J. Egan, Mr. Harry Wilder, Dr. Grossman, Mr. K. R. G. Wallace, Mr. J. Walter Jones, Mr. George Paris and Mr. C. A. Brown.

The ceremony of raising the flag having been completed, the guests were invited to the cooling shade of the algeroba trees, near by, there to enjoy a most appetizing luncheon. Before entering into the delights of partaking of the good things, Mr. Beckley proposed the health of the flag and Mrs. Wilder, which all the gentlemen standing with heads uncovered—drank to. Mrs. Beckley proved herself a charming hostess, and not one of her guests was allowed to want for anything.

Everything seemed to have been arranged with a special design toward giving the guests a series of treats. The pretty ceremony of the flag first, the luncheon next, and then, just as this was about at an end, the Hawaiian National Quintette Club boys arrived and filled all with the most pleasant of thoughts by their singing. The day was a fine one and the show-ers which prevailed during the morning seemed content to remain in abeyance whilst the ceremony of the raising of the "largest flag on earth" was in progress.

### NO TRUTH IN IT. Col. Little Says Payson Caldwell is Still in Hilo.

In one of the evening papers of Saturday is an article from Hilo telling of the sudden departure on the bark Anne Johnson of Payson D. Caldwell, formerly editor of the Tribune of that city.

Col. Gilbert F. Little called in at the Advertiser office last evening and confessed in toto the story. Said Col. Little:

"There is absolutely no truth in the statements made about Mr. Caldwell

in the first place the Annie Johnson has not been in Hilo since the 14th of February and since that time, Mr. Caldwell has lived, moved and had his being in Hilo and Olaa and has been very much in evidence.

"Now then it may just be possible that the writer from Hilo meant the bark Santiago which left Hilo on Thursday morning, March 11th. If he did mean that vessel I can say that Mr. Caldwell did not leave on that vessel. I talked with him after the white sails of the Santiago had disappeared. Mr. Caldwell was well and wished to be remembered to all his friends in Honolulu just before I left on the Kinau in the evening.

"Mr. Caldwell spoke to a friend a short time ago about going to Ellensburg, Wash., to see about a large tract of land he has in that place. He consulted with the Captain of the Santiago and finding that his vessel was on the boards to leave on the 11th, gave up the idea of going, since he had matters of business to attend to which would keep him over that date.

"During the 13 months last past Mr. Caldwell has cleared 200 acres of land above the 13-mile line in Olaa and of this he has planted 135 acres in coffee.

### BAD PLAYING. Done by Punahou in Game with Kamehameha Saturday.

There was a snowstorm for the members of the Punahou Baseball Team Saturday afternoon, when they played against the Kamehamehas on the Makiki baseball grounds. The thermometer was at zero for the Punahous throughout the game.

The playing on the part of most of the members of the latter team was a failure, and if they expect to show up well in the next game with the Kamehamehas, it will be necessary for them to brush up a little. Cunha stood out prominently as doing good work for the Punahou men, but Horner, as pitcher, did not keep pace with him. The Kamehamehas played concertedly and well. Following was the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punahou	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kamehameha	0	0	5	0	5	1	4	0	0

The next game between Punahou and Kamehameha will be on Saturday at 3:30 p. m.

### JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

#### Figures Showing Number Released and Still in Quarantine.

The Custom House authorities have released 83 Japanese from quarantine, and there still remain at the station a total of 595 in charge of the Marshal. Following are the exact figures:

JAPANESE RELEASED OUT OF 670 BROUGHT BY STEAMER SHIN-SHIU-MARU:

Cabin, from ship	5
Cabin, from quarantine	1
Contract, from quarantine	7
Free, from quarantine	70
Total	83

NUMBER JAPANESE NOW IN QUARANTINE:

In quarantine	587
Baby, not listed	1
Total	588

Contract laborers not yet shipped, 7

In charge of Marshal, 595

### U. S. Consular Service.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee on Feb. 19, reported favorably on the bill of Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania to reorganize the consular service by a commission to be composed of two Senators, two Representatives, and an officer of the Department of State. The reorganization covers all offices in the service. Consular clerks are to be transformed into Vice-Consuls and commercial agents into Consuls of the second class. The salient features of the bill are:

Consuls-General of the first class are to receive annual salaries of \$6,000; of the second class, \$5,000; Consuls of the first class, \$4,000; of the second class, \$2,500; Vice-Consuls of the first class, \$1,800; of the second class, \$1,500; of the third class, \$1,200—all of whom shall be citizens of the United States. All official, unofficial, and notarial fees are to be covered into the Treasury, and the sole compensation shall be the salary by law.

No person shall be eligible who is less than 21 or more than 50 years of age, excepting persons who have been previously employed in the service for four years. Two-thirds of the present incumbents shall be recalled within three years from the passage of the act, those having the requisite age to be readmitted to the same grade they held on passing the prescribed examination or such lower grades as they may qualify for.

The bill also provides the methods and scope of examinations for entrance and promotion in the service the subjects of examinations to relate chiefly to the work of consular clerks.

### LEARNING AN INSTRUMENT.

Nor have many persons an adequate idea of the amount of labor bestowed by virtuosos in practicing upon their chosen instruments before entering upon a public career as performers. When Liszt was learning the piano he practiced ten hours a day for over twelve years, and even then, such was the severity of training demanded by his masters, and so little did he think of his own powers, that, in a letter to a friend, he wrote: "I despair of ever learning the piano. The more I learn the more there seems to be to learn, and I am ready to give up altogether." Ole Bull spent over twenty years in almost constant practice on the violin, and then modestly said: "It seems to me as though I were just beginning to learn." With Paganini, the violin was the study of a lifetime. He had what is called a marvelous genius for the instrument, that is to say, he found exquisite pleasure in what many persons consider the drudgery of practice.

It is said that for over twenty-five years he never allowed a day to pass without eight or ten hours spent in playing such exercises as would tend to improve his fingering and facility of execution. The playing was, with him, a sort of passion; he would pass hours, violin in hand, running up and down the scales. If any one might be supposed to need no practicing it was Paganini, but his wonderful playing was the result of all this hard work. Rubinstein devoted over fifteen years to study and practice on his chosen instruments before he deemed himself worthy to appear in public, and with Paderewski the piano is the study of a lifetime. It is said that every moment possible is devoted to practice by this genius of the piano whose attainments and facility of execution have astonished the musical world. His success is not the consequence of inspiration, but of hard work. The same statement is true of every virtuoso on any instrument, no matter what. Mozart, when learning the harpsichord, gave ten to twelve hours a day to the keyboard; Sebastian Bach was equally indefatigable at the clavichord and organ. Schumann declared he would rather play scales than eat! Hadyn had to be forced from his instrument to take his meals. In each and every case success was attained only after an amount of labor that, in any other calling, would probably have achieved equal or greater results.

## Pure, Rich Blood

is the soil in which roots life, health, strength, happiness. The soil of the blood can be drained or impoverished like any other soil, and can be fertilized and nourished in a similar way. You can get back the old spring and snap. You can enjoy labor by day and sleep by night. You can eat your food with the

## Hearty Appetite

of health, if you only supply the blood with its lacking nutriment; vitalize it, or if you like, fertilize it. A large number of so called tonic remedies are disguised stimulants. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a stimulant but a nourishment. It feeds the blood and so enriches it, as well as purifies it. That is why physicians recommend

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS FOR INDIGESTION.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LTD., 115 N. BROAD ST., NEW YORK.



A Model Plant is not complete with out Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field also water, and does away with high priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

### W. C. ACHI & CO.

Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate. We will buy or sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell properties on reasonable commissions. Office: No. 10 West King Street.

**CHEAP-NESS,** true cheapness, is not in price but in value—and in value giving this store is known from Niihau to Hawaii. In short, the saving from other store's usual prices is a fourth, third or half. Is that worth while to you? It is to careful folks, house-keepers and hotel keepers.

We have oak bedroom sets at \$30—mahogany finish at \$115, the value is the same and cannot be duplicated in Honolulu. They are well made of the best quality seasoned lumber. Not old stock, but new arrivals and new designs. Our agents in the East are ever on the lookout for pretty furniture, and when found it is shipped to us. We number among our patrons the rich people of Honolulu; we like their patronage. But we cater to those who have not such a share of worldly goods and have furniture to please them.

For the next two weeks we will offer for cash, handsome hardwood sets at \$28. China closets, either round or square corners. Handsome sideboards at \$20. Chairs, straight backs and rockers. Solid oak and walnut chairs. The largest assortment in the city.

## HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers. KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

## If You Were About To Go By

To go buy a Bicycle, don't do so until you first know it were wise to give OURS the "go by." Why we sell so many Bicycles is no mystery, for the names "Rambler," "Columbia," and "Stearns" are known to every one who knows what the word Bicycle means, and about everybody in the Islands knows that we are the agents for these three leading makes.

We will not say much about the "Stearns" this time, as the lot of '97 wheels which left New York on February 10th, did not catch the "Australia," and you do not want to hear about a wheel you cannot see, so we will tell you about them when they get here. But if you want a pretty mount, something up to date, come in and see our '97 "Columbias" and "Ramblers"; but come quick, as we have sold over half of the lot just received, and we are sure to be out of both makes before we can get a good look at them ourselves.

We will have just forty-four (44) bicycles on the "Australia" when she gets here on March 30th, and from that on we don't think anybody will go by to buy a wheel because we have not got the stock to show them.

Our "Columbias" this year, as well as our "Ramblers," are fitted with the well-known G. & J. tires. This tire has proved to be the best one ever used in these Islands, and if you get the genuine G. & J. tire you get what you need for this climate and our roads. The genuine G. & J. tire is sold by the "Rambler" Agency here, and is fitted to wheels we order. You can get tires that are said to be G. & J. and look just the same, but you won't want more than one pair; looks don't wear, you know.

Points of interest to you will be the way the spokes are fastened on the "Columbias," the new special seat and the handles and grips on the Ladies' "Ramblers." In fact, you will find lots to interest you, and you are welcome to examine any wheel to your heart's content, even if you have no idea of buying. We have just added largely to our stock of sundries—such as Lamps, Bells, Luggage Carriers, Bike Stands, Enamels, etc.—and we can fit you out with about anything you need.

FOR THE BEST of everything in the wheeling line, go to

## E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Agents for "Rambler," "Columbia" and "Stearns" Bicycles.

## ABOUT BIKES.

An ex-dealer in wheels is credited with saying, "a man can buy one of fifty bicycles and not make a mistake." What he meant to infer was, that the material from which the Black Manufacturing Company constructs the Tribune bicycles is so uniformly perfect; that the workmanship is of such a superior character, that out of fifty wheels, one is as good as another.

The '97 model Tribune has three improvements over those of '96. The upper frame tubing is constructed of 1 1/8 inch steel and the seat post is one inch tubular, and is secured by a clasp. The advantages of these changes are manifest to every rider of a wheel. The sprocket chain has a recently patented improvement owned by the Black Company, and not found on any other wheel, and the pedal shank is made longer than before, an improvement easily recognized.

Price of '97 models for lady or gentleman \$110; model of '96 \$100.

The "Stormer" is a new and beautiful wheel just introduced here, but a favorite in the States. Our price \$75, model of '97 and the cheapest high grade wheel on the market.

New "Zimmy" wheels complete in every particular, same style and quality as that ridden by the great Zimmerman -- \$45 each. We have also a full stock of wheelman's requisites. Our perfect bicycle shoe we now sell at \$3, former price \$4. Bicycle Lamps, Saddles, Wooden Handle Bars, Tire Pumps.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. 286 FORT STREET.

## Pictures! Pictures! Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

## Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

## King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL STREET.

### --- THE ---

## Hawaiian Planters' Monthly.

H. M. WHITNEY, : Editor.

Contents for February, 1897.

Notes on Current Topics. Voluntary Labor Contracts. Young Cane Seedlings. Industrial Prospects of Fiji. A Planter's Views on the Sugar Crop. Successful Experiment in Greensoiling with Lupines. Prof. Albert Koebele and His Work. Report of the Entomologist of the Hawaiian Government. Farming in Waimea, Hawaii. Nitrate-producing Plants. Sugar Industry of Hawaii. Molasses Going Out. Coffee in Hawaii. H. B. Oxnard on Sugar.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., Publishers.



## WHIST EPIDEMIC

Hilo Society Takes Most Kindly  
to Cards.

## PROGRESS IN ROAD BUILDING

Changes in Hilo and Olaa  
Stores.

Spreckels' Block Addition—New  
Arc Lights—More Local  
Theatricals.

HILLO, Hawaii, March 11.—The town seems struck with a sort of epidemic—nothing serious—but it is whist here, there and everywhere. The Monday evening Whist Club met at the home of Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Williams this week; and, after a discussion of business affairs connected with the club, proceeded to play a second series of games in accordance with the 39 articles as explained by Cavendish. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. J. A. Scott; vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Furneaux; secretary and treasurer, L. Turner, these officers to constitute a governing committee, whose duties are prescribed in the by-laws, as adopted by the club. A code of "Etiquette of Whist," as well as the "39 articles," are to be printed with the by-laws, etc., in a pamphlet for the use of the individual members. Mrs. Furneaux and H. C. Austin won first place for the next game, which occurs on the 22d, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Austin. The hostess regaled the players with delicious refreshments later in the evening.

On the same evening a party of eight gentlemen played at the hotel, whilst three tables were enlivened with whist players at "The Hermitage," where A. E. Sutton was the host of the evening. The boys report having had a jolly good time after their long silence during the game.

Dr. Elliot entertained a few of his friends at whist last evening and served the boys with refreshments.

Miss Bella Weight gave a card party last Saturday evening, complimentary to her brother, Charles E. Weight, of Honolulu, who has been her guest for several days. Six tables at six-handed euchre formed the large party of young folks, who played, sang and ate until the midnight hour warned them it was time to go home.

The joyous event of the week was held at Fireman's hall on Tuesday evening. It was the "apron and necktie" party of the Hilo Social Club, under the management of Miss Cunningham and Miss MacGregor. The young ladies of the club and their invited lady friends made very pretty aprons for themselves and corresponding ties for the gentlemen. The ties were neatly done up as so many little packets, and put into a basket, from which each gentleman drew one as he entered the hall—and with it sought out his partner for the lancers. Between the numbers on the dancing program Mr. Jackson and Miss MacGregor rendered vocal solos, and Miss Weight and Mr. Bole gave excellent recitations, all of which were heartily enjoyed by the many present.

Captain Johnson entertained a pleasant party at a little supper on board the bark Santiago on Tuesday evening of last week. Among those of the party were: Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Pratt, Mrs. Loebenstein, Misses Mabel Hitchcock, Amelia Borden, Agnes Hall, Messrs. Cauley, Schoen and others.

The new arc lights all around the town are a great improvement over the old lamps of bygone days.

Travelers toward Wainaku will appreciate the improvement being made near there by taking out the small bridge which is on a curve and approached from either side by a decline. Workmen are putting in a culvert, over which the road will be built. One can drive now through to Honouliuli; and, before long, carriages will on to Hakalau. The drive through Onomea gulch affords a treat to even the oldest inhabitants.

An addition to the Spreckels' block, to be occupied by Mr. Turner as a grocery department, is in course of construction.

C. E. Richardson is building a house for Mr. Sisson's family between Jail street and the Volcano road.

The new Foreign Church will be the handsomest structure in town. It is fast nearing completion.

The amateur Thespians are preparing two more plays to delight audiences in Hilo about one month hence.

Changes are in order for the Hilo Mercantile Company. Mr. Jayne takes charge of the Olaa store and F. C. Le Blond is in the Hilo store.

Mr. Fulcher will open a branch store for H. Hackfeld & Co. at Olaa.

A. H. Jackson departs for the metropolis today.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson are among the Kinau's passengers for Honolulu. They will return next week.

Judge E. G. Hitchcock goes to Honolulu to meet his wife and daughters, who are returning after an extended Eastern tour.

Mrs. J. P. Sisson is expected on the return of the Kinau after a year's absence in New York State.

The bark Santiago, Johnson master, left this morning, sugar laden, for San Francisco. She carried as passengers Mrs. John Martin and two daughters and Mrs. E. E. Wilson.

## RACED ACROSS CONTINENT.

Clerk of Australian Supreme Court  
Hurried for Steamer.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The Alameda, when she arrives today, will probably have on board Frederick Rooke, the clerk of the Supreme Court of Australia, who has

been hurrying for the last three weeks over two seas and a continent to reach Melbourne in time for the opening of the court on the first day of April.

Mr. Rooke has been in England, and had planned to return home to Australia by the way of New York and San Francisco. He had calculated his time well, and expected to make good connections all the way along. But the Atlantic winds and waves are fickle at this season of the year, and the Umbria, on which Mr. Rooke left England, arrived in New York more than a day late and six hours after the departure of the last regular train that would bring him to San Francisco in time to catch the Australia steamer. His anxiety may be imagined. He was doubtless unaware that the steamer would wait for the English mails at San Francisco. So he started on his hurried journey across the continent.

On March 1st, says the Chronicle, in its Chicago dispatch, Mr. Rooke reached the platform in the Lake Shore station, exactly at midnight. The through train had left an hour and a half earlier. One ray of hope was offered him, and he jumped at it. He found that the Burlington road had a mail train leaving Chicago every morning at 3 o'clock which overtakes the fast train leaving this city every night at 10:30 o'clock, and began spending money for telegrams. Rooke asked permission to ride on the fast mail train. Superintendent Troy had no objections, but the officials of the Burlington were not so kindly disposed. They told Superintendent Troy that there was no room on the train for anything but mail sacks and postal clerks.

This did not stop Rooke. He came back at them with another telegram, impressing them with the fact that he was not expecting to ride in reclining-chair cars, with the services of a porter at his command. He told them he was willing to ride on the cowcatcher, in the cowcatcher, in the engineer's cab, on the platform, or roof of the mail car. All he wanted was a chance to reach San Francisco in time to catch the steamer for Australia.

Superintendent Troy got interested. He personally laid the matter before the Burlington officials, and they finally consented to carry Rooke on the mail train if he was willing to ride in the cab of the locomotive.

Rooke had a box of cigars ready for the engineer and fireman, and something in a flask for himself when the train left at 3 o'clock this morning.

## JAPANESE GARDEN

Elegant Display at Emma  
Hall on Saturday.

Pretty Women in Kimonos—Hand-  
some Decorations and a  
Good Play.

The attraction of the city Saturday afternoon and evening was the Japanese bazaar, held in the Queen Emma hall grounds. The gates were opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and from that time till long into the evening there was a constant flow of kindergarten friends, sight-seers and purchasers, all of whom were highly pleased and contributed to the handsome financial returns, which will be expended for the education of the children.

The grounds were tastefully decorated, a double tier of Japanese lanterns adorning the fence about the grounds, and festoons of bright colored bunting giving a bright holiday air to the front of the hall and various booths. In the malkai corner of the enclosure a large tent had been raised where "the play," which was one of the principal attractions, drew an audience that filled the tent to overflowing both afternoon and evening. The entertainment opened with a sword dance, and was followed by a portrayal of one of the Japanese historical legends. Although most of the actors spoke in their native tongue, there was enough English used to give the foreign population the "drift of the argument." The costuming of olden Japan was particularly interesting.

At different points about the grounds were booths, decorated to represent the four seasons, where the Japanese women in their attractive kimonos and some of the foreign ladies robed a la Japon, dispensed refreshments which varied from the sweetmeats and beverages peculiar to Japan to ice cream and red sodawater. In the two large rooms on the second floor of the hall were quantities of Japanese goods, from crockery and fans to beautiful specimens of fine needlework, all for sale and nearly all disposed of before the close of the day. In a little room in the rear, the white residents were initiated into the customs of the ceremonial tea. This was a most interesting feature of the afternoon program.

Through the kindness of Minister Cooper the band was in attendance during the afternoon and did its share towards drawing the crowds and pleasing the ear with some old and some new and appropriate pieces. One of the most interested spectators and largest purchasers was Mrs. Shimamura, wife of Consul General Shimamura. Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, A. G. S. Hawes was also present.

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude thereof I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it—O. R. Downey, Editor Democrat, Albion, Ind.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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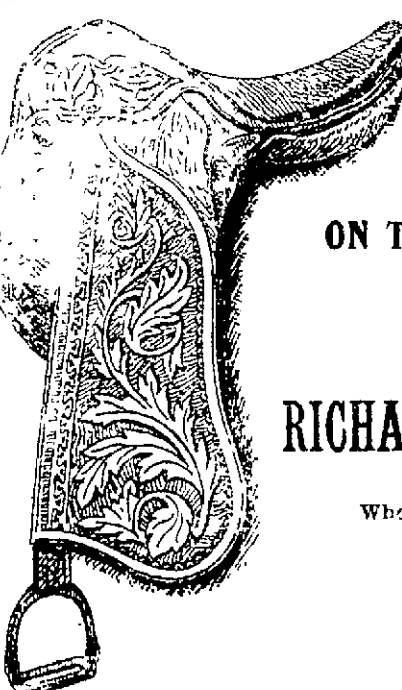
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Red, Rough, Oily Skin  
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For Irritations of the Scalp  
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Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

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The C. & C. Rice Plow;

Sizes 5 to 10 in.; made for light cultivating and all ordinary use.

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12 and 14 in.; for breaking and heavy plowing.

These plows, made expressly for us, are well braced, strong, light, and are the result of careful study of plantation needs. They have met with universal approval wherever used.

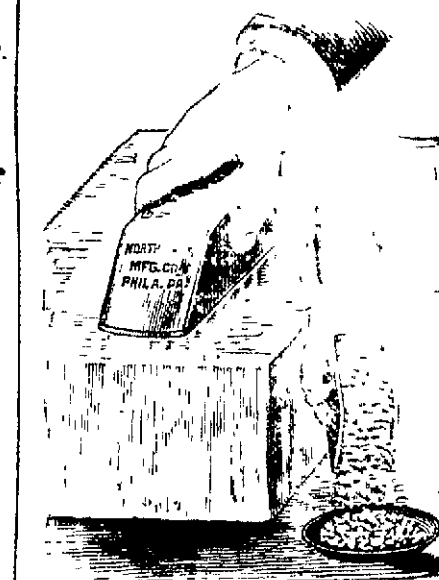
## JUST RECEIVED:

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## Ice Shaves

Which you will find convenient for making quick cold drink!



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1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000	£	s	d
Subscribed	2,750,000	0	0
Paid up Capital	687,500	0	0
2- Fire Funds	2,601,016	3	9
3- Life and Annuity Funds	9,144,614	19	5
	£12,433,131	2	2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.  
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Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.  
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company  
OF BERLIN.

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Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
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North German Fire Insurance Company  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,850,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

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The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.  
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Royal Insurance Company,  
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